THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Cuban View of the President's Message—Mr. Cameron's Resolution for Cuban Information—Its Partial Answer.

What General Grant Said Last May.

From La Revolucion, Dec. 9.

It would have been impossible for the Executive to have said anything new upon Cuba, inasmuch as the document is, as it should be, an account of his acts, such as have taken place during the last six months. The President had not recognized Cuba as a belligerent before his message, that is positive and certain; and this paper does not pretend to do more than give the reasons for his conduct. General Grant, who said last May that the Cubans in the end would obtain from the United States even more than they expected, and who has on all occasions repeated this opinion, saying that he did not think a recognition at present would be a benefit to Cuba—cannot say this precisely in his message, but contents himself with giving reasons, insufficient and incorrect as they are, reasons, in truth, which import but little because they have no tendency to impede the realization of a future acts, and tending only, as they do, to the point of justifying the non-consummation of this same act in the past.

Congress, which represents on its part the first and highest power in this nation, will find the way clear; and taking into account the bill voted in favor of Cuba at the end of the last session, the opinion manifested by a large number of its members, the petitions coming in from all parts, the traditional American policy, and the words of the President used in his message, it will not long defer giving expression to the wishes of the people, whose representative it is, or to the aspirations of the Cubans. The President has said all that he could. He makes no recommendations to Congress; but if he has not taken a step which was within his power, it were superfluous to recommend, and, above all, when he neither finds nor presents any reason why the recognition of Cuba should be opposed. Congress, with but little pains, will become convinced that there exists in Cuba an independent republican organization, and will vote a bill in accordance with this coviction. The President will be but too happy to conform himself to this view of the matter.

In the meanwhile the First Magistrate tells the Representatives and Senators that this principle is beyond the range of discussion, viz.:—That this nation is its own proper judge as to when belligerent rights shall be conceded to any people struggling to free itself from a government which it deems oppressive—a phrase conclusive, and which at a single stroke disposes of the thousand illusory arguments put forward by the Spaniards in their discourses and newspapers. Moreover, the President expresses the positive hope that the influence of the United States will put an end to the war, which with reason he denominates *unhappy*, and, in truth, an American could not otherwise qualify a struggle between liberty and despotism, between force and right, between justice and injustice.

Onward, then; the triumph will be ours. General Grant knows it, and we, as a matter of course, know it better than he. What more should we have than we have already, in order to the securing of our freedom? Let the war of fire and blood go on; this is necessary. We will defend the soil on which we were born, even till we die, and lie side by side with the stones of the earth.

What Mr. Lemus' Organ Says.

From La Revolucion, Dec. 11.

The Hon. Mr. Cameron presented on Wednesday, in the Senate, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

"That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, any information he may have in his possession with regard to the civil and political condition of the island of Cuba."

This resolution of the Upper House is of the highest importance. In the possession of the President, or, to speak more accurately, in the bureau of Mr. Fish, Senators will find data in abundance which will convince them of the proximate triumph of the Cubans and of the thorough impotency of Spain. Besides, Mr. Fish, who in this matter is Mr. Grant, inasmuch as Congress never addresses the Ministers, will find it necessary to say that, in the month of June past, he corresponded with the representation of the Cuban Republic, thus virtually recognizing it, and, at the same time, discussed with it the character of the propositions which he contemplated presenting to Spain, to the end that she would recognize the independence of the island. He will have to admit that he presented such proposition to Spain, and demanded explicitly, in the last days of July, that she should abandon the Island and salute the Lone Star Banner.

He will add, most certainly, that Spain accepted the mediation in general terms, and even proposed alterations (up to the present unpublished, that is to say, unknown to the public, but positive and certain), which revealed the fact that she was not far from being prepared to recognize the Republic of Cuba. He could explain also the motive that induced General Prim to alter his opinion in this regard, after having appeared to be willing to entertain the propositions; and how, after all this, he (Mr. Fish) dictated that very remarkable note to Mr. Sickles which raised a blister upon the Spanish body politic, at the same time maddening the entire press of the Peninsula.

He could relate other things which have passed concerning which we are not fully informed, but this we can say, over and above the foregoing, that in no manner has the significance of the first steps taken by the American Cabinet with respect to its political movements in the Cuban-Spanish question been explained away or shorn of its virtue. The representatives of the American people who look upon this question from a high point of view, and who remember the grand American policy of Jefferson and Monroe, will well weigh the value of the *data* and information that the President has it in his power to communicate. We, in confidence, await the results to flow from this resolution.

AMERICAN PRELATES IN ROME.

Arrival of Archbishops McCloskey and Spaulding—Probability of their Elevation to the Cardinalate.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The Fathers of the Council are arriving daily. Among the latest from America are the Archbishops of New York, of New Orleans, and Oregon City. Bishop Domenic, of Pittsburg; Bishop Muller, of Erie; Bishop Dubries, of Galveston; Bishop Heiss, of La Crosse; and Bishop Verot, of Savannah. The Archbishop of Quebec has arrived, bringing with him, says the *Correspondance de Rome*, close on $400,000 for the Government here, the result chiefly of the Peter's pence collected in his diocese. A large number of prelates and other passengers, who left Marseilles by the direct boat on Monday evening last, due in Civita Vecchia early Wednesday morning, did not arrive in Rome until this morning (Saturday). From Dr. Gould, our American resident physician, one of the travellers, I have just had the following particulars:—The Pansilippo encountered a stiff gale immediately after leaving port, and lay to for several hours under shelter of a small island in the Gulf of Lyons; next morning, after making some progress, again took shelter at Porto Ferraja, in the Island of Elba, where she lay for twenty-four hours. Thursday morning the captain brought them within twenty-five miles of Civita Vecchia, but was too timidly prudent to venture entering the harbor, and lay all night tossing in the small bay of Port Ercole, to the great discomfort of all on board, where, with barely accommodation for 150 passengers, between 500 and 600 were stowed away as best they might be. Among these were the French Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore, and the Bishop of California, the Bishops of Cork and Galway, the Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope, and between twenty and thirty French archbishops and bishops and other ecclesiastics. Several of our regular winter visitors came on by this post-boat, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and daughters; also, Mr. and Mrs. Wurtz, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Davies and daughters, from New York, and others. Travellers who had elected to come by Mont Cenis instead of trusting to the fickle Mediterranean have been as much at the mercy of the elements, and probably in more imminent danger. Early in the morning of the 24th, an avalanche fell on the Fell Railway during a prolonged snow storm. By mid-day another avalanche fell, covering about a thousand feet of the line to the depth of about twenty feet. For more than twenty-four hours were the mails for India thus detained, together with about a hundred and fifty passengers on the French side of the mountain. Post and travellers to the amount of one hundred and ten persons arrived this morning with this unpleasant experience to the perils of an Alpine passage.

On Monday last, in public consistory, the Pope bestowed the hat awarded during the last election of Cardinals to the Archbishop of Valladolid, the grand hall upon which open the Sixtine and Pauline Chapels being arranged as usual for the ceremonial. The Papal throne was reared against the entrance to the Pauline. To the right a tribune was erected for the numerous royal personages now in Rome, among whom shine conspicuously for beauty the Grand Duchess Olga, Queen of Wurtemberg, and her fair young niece, the Duchess Vera. The ex-royalties of Tuscany, Parma, and Naples were all there, with the exception of Queen Maria Sofia. I need not repeat the description of a ceremony already mentioned in more than one letter, there being no special feature remarkable in this consistory, excepting the brilliant attendance of foreign lay and ecclesiastical dignitaries. In the evening the same distinguished crowd, with large additions, responded to the invitations sent out by his Eminence to witness the bringing of the scarlet hat, the prelatical cap of maintenance, from the Vatican to Cardinal Moreno's residence, Palazzo Pamphili, in the Piazza Navona. Two public receptions, literally open to all comers who should present themselves in full dress (ladies wearing de rigueur robes montantes) had been held the two previous evenings by his Eminence, the new Cardinal. The troubles in Spain had prevented the customary sending off under charge of two of the noble guard this hat to the Spanish Cardinal immediately on his creation. It is rumored, but I do not know upon how good an authority, that at the next consistory one or more American prelates will be elevated to the purple. The Archbishops of New York and Baltimore are the ones supposed likely to receive this distinction.

MRS. M'FARLAND'S COMPLAINT.

The Indiana Divorce and the Grounds on which it was Based.

A correspondent at Indianapolis forwards copies of various documents connected with Mrs. McFarland's divorce suit. We give below the correct text of her bill of complaint, which important paper is thus for the first time given to the public in its entirety:—

COMPLAINT.

State of Indiana, Morgan County. In Common Pleas Court, October term, 1869. Abby S. McFarland vs. Daniel McFarland.

Abby S. McFarland complains of Daniel McFarland, and says:—That on the 14th day of December, 1857, she was married to the defendant, and from that time until the time of her separation from him, as hereinafter mentioned, was ever to him a faithful and dutiful wife. But she says that soon after her marriage to the defendant he began to treat her with unkindness and neglect, and that his unkindness and neglect increased until said separation; that meanwhile the defendant fell into intemperate habits, and spent a large part of his time at drinking places and other places of low resort, and repeatedly returned to his home staggering with intoxication; that during the last two years before said separation his treatment of the plaintiff was extremely cruel and violent; that he was in the habit of applying to her the most offensive and opprobrious epithets, of frequently threatening her with physical violence, and that on several occasions he did actually assault her and inflict severe bruises upon her person; that during said last two years he led most of his time a life of idleness and vice, and contributed nothing towards the support of the petitioner and their children, and that herself and said children were during that time supported solely by the industry of the petitioner; that in consequence of such continual ill-treatment and cruelty on the part of the defendant, and total neglect to make reasonable provision for her support, she could not continue to live with him, but was compelled to separate from him, which she did on the 21st day of February, 1867, since which time they have never lived together. And the petitioner says there is no prospect whatever of any reconciliation between her and the defendant. And she further says that she has been a resident of the State of Indiana more than one year previously to the filing of this her petition, and is now a resident of Morgan county, in said State. Wherefore, she prays an order dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between her and defendant, and for all other proper relief; and she also asks the custody of her children by said marriage—Persy S. McFarland, aged about ten years, and Daniel W. McFarland, aged about five years—because said defendant is an unsuitable person to have the care or custody of said children, for the reason aforesaid.

PORTER, HARRISON & FISHBACK.
HARRISON & SHIRLEY, Attorneys.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"Usually the meeting of Congress has been the occasion of considerable animation in Wall street, but the assembling of the National Legislature this year has not been as yet productive of any very decided effects upon financial matters. The President's message and Secretary Boutwell's report rendered the gold market firmer, and the price touched 124, as against 122⅞, the lowest point of the week. Their effect has been rather to strengthen and steady the market than to impart buoyancy and activity. The gold operators who essayed a 'bull' movement in the beginning of the month have, therefore, received no check from these public documents, but still have found it uphill work to maintain the movement. Enough of the policy of Congress has already developed itself to warrant the belief that, whatever steps are taken in financial matters, there will be no contraction of the currency. Some of the Western members seem determined on legislation which will swell the volume of greenbacks now in circulation. Would it not be wise to pursue the policy of masterly inactivity in all this business of the currency? Are we not steadily advancing to specie payments without the aid of Congressional enactments? Gold has returned to figures which are the lowest since the summer of 1862. In all probability the decline will go on in the same ratio, and bring us to resumption without the dangers of a commercial panic. Who demands such measures of Congress? Secretary Boutwell is in perfect accord with General Grant in the opinion that the question is not one for immediate legislation. The present session of Congress should devote itself to the work of perfecting a plan to fund the national debt at a lower rate of interest. The people at large are more desirous of a reduction of their taxes than of a return to specie payments. If any change is made let the banking system be made free, each institution to deposit non-interest bearing Government bonds as security for its issues. It is a deliberate imposition of the present banking system to tax the people about twenty millions a year for the privilege of its existence. It should give way to one that would afford a market for a large fraction of the national debt. Last year the banks combated and defeated all measures contemplating a redistribution of the currency. There is no power in the land so strong as that of the national bank ring, which wields the influence and wealth of the 1680 different institutions to which the privilege is now limited. If it was easy to defeat redistribution, which was apparent and clamorous justice, how much more easy will it be to stave off free banking. The response from abroad to the suggestions of the Congressional reports has been of a flattering character. The immediate effect was rather unfavorable to the quotations of our Five-twenties, inasmuch as London and Frankfort speculators had been led to expect immediate specie payment recommendations on the part of the President, but the foreign public, comprehending the honest and honorable position of the Executive and his Secretary of Finance, invested so suddenly that the speculators who feared a loss were astonished to find the bonds go off their hands at a large profit. The Government market during the week has been quite active, if not excited, and under the impression that the funding process will deprive the five-twenties of their value as a long investment, a sharp demand sprang up for the 1881s, the ten-forties, and the currency sixes, the first mentioned going up 2 per cent. in one day. The impression is general among the leading Government dealers, both domestic and foreign, that the Secretary of the Treasury will have no difficulty whatever in funding the debt at four and a half per cent. The stock market during the week was very strong and the cliques successfully pursued their plan of a bull campaign. With few exceptions every leading stock on the list was higher, by an average of five or six per cent., on Saturday night than it was on Monday morning. The cliques rather have it to themselves, however, for the volume of business was small. It is difficult to enlist the public in any movement, and will be until the September panic has been forgotten or a new set of buyers comes into the street. The money market was easy, and little anxiety is shown as to its future. The cotton and wheat crops are moved, or as much as needs assistance from this centre. The prospect for the remainder of the winter is a supply of funds more than equal to all the demands that can arise before the return of spring activity."

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 75c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—Petroleum opened firm.

HAVRE, Dec. 13.—Cotton opens active at 136f. 50c. on the spot, and 135f. 50c. afloat.

LONDON, Dec. 13—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account, 92⅜. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 84¾; of 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 82¼. Erie Railroad, 20¼; Illinois Central, 99¾; Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer.

LONDON, December 13.—Linseed oil firmer; Tallow, 47s.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Drowning Case at Chester, Pa.—The Illinois State Convention—The Parrott Murder Trial at Baltimore—Adjustment of the Famous Howland Will Case.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Marine Disaster.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The barque Fredonia, which arrived here on Sunday from Fayal, has been absent but thirty-seven days from New Bedford. In the meantime she picked up a Dutch brig and towed her into Fayal.

New Railway Terminus.

On Saturday last the State sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation fifty acres of flats at South Boston, for the sum of $435,000. The whole area is to be filled and improved by the above company.

Massachusetts Politics.

Isaac W. Smith is the Republican candidate for Mayor of Manchester, and James A. Weston the Citizens' candidate. The municipal election in this city is progressing quietly. There is a great variety of split tickets.

Singular Civil Suit.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 13.—George Sampson, of Hallowell, a member of the firm of Alden, Sampson & Sons, oil carpet manufacturers, commenced a civil suit for the possession of the dwelling-house in Hallowell occupied by George Stearns some time ago. On Friday he took possession of the house forcibly. On Saturday he was arrested for breaking open and entering the house and for rent. He gave bonds, and the examination will take place to-morrow. Meantime the lady members of the family remain in the house, while Sampson holds guard outside and in the lower part of the house. No one is allowed to enter. The affair causes great excitement.

The Howland Will Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The famous Howland will suit is about to be dismissed. The adjustment relates to the expense of the plaintiff, Miss Nellie Greene, in the case. The will was admitted to probate four years ago.

FROM THE STATE.

Sad Drowning Case in Chester—Two Estimable Young People Break Through the Ice—They Die in Each Others' Arms.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 13.—On Saturday afternoon last the city of Chester was thrown into a condition of sad but intense excitement by the sudden and unexpected taking away of two much-loved and highly-respected young people, well-known residents of the city, named respectively Miss Mattie Irwin and Herman Cocheran. Within the cemetery in the neighborhood is a small lake, in winter used as a skating-park. Miss Irwin and Mr. Cocheran proceeded to the lake, accompanied by a little girl, and glided out upon the ice. Just as the young couple had reached the deepest portion of the lake, the ice broke beneath them, and both were precipitated into the water. Before aid could be brought to their assistance, they had disappeared beneath the ice. Every effort was made by those who had been attracted to the spot to save them, but owing to the rotten condition of the ice, and the want of ropes or other material, it was nearly an hour before the bodies were recovered from the water. When found, they were tightly locked in each other's arms. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire city.

FROM THE WEST.

The Illinois Catholic Diocese.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—It is rumored that the Rev. Dr. Foley, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Baltimore, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois. The appointment was made four months ago, but confirmation was postponed until the opening of the Œcumenical Council. The new bishop is expected here soon.

Death of an Extensive Brewer.

Michael Diversy, of Sill & Diversy, the extensive brewers of this city, died here yesterday quite suddenly.

The Constitutional Convention.

The State Constitutional Convention will commence to-day at Springfield. The Republicans propose to nominate Joseph Mitchell, of the Chicago *Tribune*, President of the Convention, but he declining, Charles Hitchcock is to be nominated in his place. The Republicans have but a small majority of two or three in the convention.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—Messrs. Loughead & Co. suffered a loss of $60,000 by the fire last last night. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained yet.

The Wyoming Female Suffrage Bill Approved.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Dec. 13.—Governor Campbell, on Friday last, the 10th instant, approved the Female Suffrage bill.

Prospecting for Gold.

A company is forming here of one hundred men to explore the Big Horn country to prospect for gold and other minerals.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Fenton at the Capital.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Fenton, of New York, arrived here this morning, and was warmly welcomed by his friends. A portion of the Brooklyn delegation, consisting of Captain C. W. Godard, Colonel Judah Allen, Hon. Wm. H. Goodrich, and Hon. Edwin A. Stoedwell, and also Deputy Collector Williams, of New York, breakfasted with the Senator at the Arlington House. Colonel J. W. Jones and David Williams, Esq., also met with the delegation.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13—George Parrott is being tried to day in the Criminal Court for murdering Michael Roach. Senator Pinckney White and James A. Buchanan are his counsel.

Death from Kerosene.

Belle Elder, a young girl of thirteen years, was burned to death recently at Sykesville, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Her mother is supposed to be fatally burned from extinguishing the flames.

Ship News.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Arrived yesterday, steamer Teutonia, from Hamburg.

WHISKY.

The Case of Assistant Assessor Moret—The Testimony Elicited To-Day—More Evidence for the Prosecution.

The case of B. F. Moret, late Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Eighth district of Pennsylvania, was resumed this morning in the United States Court before Judge Cadwalader. The afternoon session of Saturday was occupied with the cross-examination of Colonel Alexander and the examination-in-chief of Adam Plank. The testimony of the latter was as follows:—

Adam Plank sworn—I live on North Front street, Reading; was engaged in Mr. Barto's as distiller for about three years; knew him very well; heard him say he would have revenge on Colonel Alexander and Mr. Moret if he had to go through ——, spend $10,000, and sacrifice his family; when Mr. Sands was at Barto's there was not a gallon taken away unlawfully; after he left Samuel Barto, the son of Mr. Barto, took away two barrels; two days after two more barrels were taken away; two days after two barrels more were taken by Barto and his son to a rectifying place afterward; Barto told him the next day where they had been taken; about ten days afterward five barrels more were taken away, and Barto complained to witness that he had to break the lock off to get at it; there were altogether about three hundred barrels taken away to other places than a bonded warehouse; John Tyson said to witness that he had day and date of it, and made it over thirteen thousand gallons; Barto, when there was no watchman there, would come there himself and take whisky from the cistern-room; when Barto was first detected he sent for me, and said:—"This is a bad business," and asked me what I was going to do; I said if I was called to swear I would tell the truth; he said:—"You need not swear, you can affirm;" I would affirm a thing that I would rather have my right arm cut off than swear to; you do not have to touch the Bible at all, and all the lawyers and learned men hold that that is not binding; we were to go before Colonel Alexander the next day, and Barto was to affirm first to show me the way to follow; but the next day Colonel Alexander would not call him first but called me; they had some dispute, but what it was I could not tell, as I could not hear; when Moret came there I told Barto he had better stop this thing, as he would certainly be found out, that Moret was sharper than the other fellow; Barto said:—"No I won't; he isn't any sharper than the others;" but Moret did catch him, and then the trouble began.

This witness was cross-examined when the case was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Witness was in the employ of Mr. Barto something like three years; stopped working for him in April, 1868; Sands, the agent of Mr. Barto, left the distillery March 20, 1868; Moret succeeded Sands, and Diller Groff came after Moret.

Witness was examined before Assessor Alexander, when he had said that he (witness) had removed the whisky and not Barto; he had said so because he was bribed to do it; did not receive money but only a promise of it; was receiving at the time about $1000 a year.

Colonel Alexander recalled—At the period referred to he visited other distilleries besides Barto's and Moret's. The witness corrected a statement made in the testimony of Saturday. He had visited the distillery of Barto once or perhaps twice while it was in operation.

Some more witnesses for the defense were on the train coming to the city from Reading. The Court promised to hear them at any time when they should arrive, if the testimony referred to character or measurement. The defense then closed for the present until such witnesses should arrive.

William S. Krebs sworn—I live in Reading; in the spring of 1868 lived in Exeter, six miles from Reading; was carter to Keller; knew of a hole or tub in the rectifying-house, concealed under floor of stable; saw Mr. Alexander at the distillery once, once at rectifying-house, and once at the station; these dates were all after March; came there on the 21st of March; the first time that witness saw Alexander at the distillery was when the still was blown up; were looking after the still when two bottoms had been blown out; Alexander, Captain Holmes, Charles Hulsizer, and witness looked into the still; Alexander said "This is a ——— ———; it will throw them back about three weeks;" Alexander, Hulsizer, and Holmes went up stairs to look at the grains; witness went down stairs; did not see Keller at this time; he was not at home that day; when the three came down Holmes and Alexander went over towards the station; Alexander was there about an hour; Captain Holmes had taken him all over the distillery; Holmes was storekeeper; this was about April or May.

The next time witness saw Alexander was at the dinner-table at the hotel, and the last time was in the rectifying-house; witness was then going into the rectifying-house; got the pump and funnel; saw Alexander, Keller, and Holmes; saw that the lid of the hole or tub was open; took the pump and funnel, left, and went over to the distillery; heard them talking about the whisky in the tub; saw a long stick, wet, standing at the door.

Cross-examined—Am a brother-in-law of Keller; was examined as a witness against Colonel Alexander; attended to the sale of the slop from Keller's distillery; assisted in hauling liquor in and out of the distillery, but not from the rectifying-house; did not know who carried on the business in the rectifying-house; took one or two barrels at a time, however, from the distillery to the rectifying-house, by Colonel Keller's order; usually left the barrels stand in front of the door; never saw who took it in but once or twice, when Colonel Keller took it; saw some barrels rolled from the rectifying-house into cars which were on the siding; witness helped to put it on.

The witnesses from Reading having arrived the testimony for the defense was continued.

C. S. Erb sworn—Am a hotel-keeper at Reading; Moret and his wife boarded with me; his character was very good in the house.

John H. Jacobs sworn—Am a member of the bar in Berks county; know Moret; called upon him about June to consult concerning some proceedings against him; he left Reading by my instructions and advice; Moret told me that officers were in Reading from Washington about some things which were said to have taken place in his distillery; I told him that he had better go away, for a few days at least, until the matter developed itself; in the meantime I would have time to investigate the subject, and could let him know whether to return or no; was in Mr. Alexander's office one day when there was some money on the table; it did not appear to be a large pile of money; would not have supposed that there was a thousand dollars in the pile, unless there was some large bills at the bottom of the pile; it could not have been a thousand dollars in 10s and 5s; there was no haste in gathering up the money; only staid in the room for a minute.

Cross-examined—Think this was in the spring or early summer of 1868; was in Alexander's office frequently; did not recollect seeing Keller in his office at any other time than this; was one of the counsel for Mr. Alexander; rather think that I gave the advice to Moret to leave the place before I went to Washington; Moret protested his innocence all the way through.

Charles J. Fauber recalled—Mr. Donnerhower lives next to Mr. Yoder; the building was of frame; Mr. Donnerhower tore down this building, and built a brick one further back.

Cross-examined—They began to tear the building down somewhere about July; the old fence between the buildings was much lower than what is there now; neither of them were painted.

Samuel Donnerhower sworn—I live next door to Mr. Yoder, towards the west; lived there in the spring of 1868; one part of my house was brick, 16 by about 14, two stories high, next to that was a frame one story kitchen about 12 feet long; commenced on the 4th of July to alter the buildings, finished about the 1st of December; put up two-story brick buildings; the new building commenced where the old brick one ended; took down old frame building; new building was 38 feet long; beyond the 16 feet of the front brick, 54 in all; then a 12 feet summer kitchen was added to this, two story, but not quite so high as the rest; the space between Mr. Yoder's building and mine is 13 feet; my business is a saddle and harness maker; Yoder's building extended further back than mine before I made the alterations; was in Yoder's house this morning, in the parlor; I looked through the keyhole, and found that I could see any person who might come into the store.

Cross-examined—Went into the house this morning to see the parties whom I was coming down with, not at any one's request, but of my own accord; knew what I was going to testify about; was told by Colonel Keller and Deputy Marshal Richleigh; was at the key-hole long enough to see that a man could be seen in the store; was no key in the hole; it was about 7 o'clock in the morning; saw a man come in the front door while at the hole; don't know if it was Mr. Yoder or one of his men; the office is in one corner of the store; you go right from the parlor into the office; the office is partitioned from the store by a door and glass on each side; think there are glasses in the door too.

Solomon Close sworn—Live in Reading, on North Ninth street; visited premises of Mr. Yoder this morning; was in the parlor and looked through keyhole, and found that I could see persons coming into the store.

Cross-examined—Am a liquor dealer, formerly an assessor in that district; left the office on the 1st of July last; was in Yoder's house at half-past 6 this morning; gas was lit when I looked through the keyhole; told a man who tends in Yoder's store to go out, so as to find out if he could be seen when he came in; can see over the whole store from the keyhole; but if the office door is closed could not see barrels on the floor; tried it both ways, with the office door closed and open; there is a row of barrels along the middle of the store; a person coming into the store comes in along the eastern wall.

Mr. Dannerhower, recalled by the judge—I believe the gas was lit when I looked through.

Eli Ridgway sworn—Am deputy marshal; was in Yoder's house to-day, and looked through the key-hole in parlor door; could have seen any one who might have come into the store; none entered then; was in the store on the 2d of December last, and looked through then at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; tried it with the office door both open and shut; my impression is that when the office door is shut a man could not be seen in the store if he was very small; he would have to be a medium-sized man.

Cross-examined—Was not requested by any one to examine the premises; did it to satisfy myself; gas was lit when I was in the store this morning, but not on the 2d of December; no one passed into the store on either occasion.

William A. Sands sworn—I examined the keyhole yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, but the view then into the store was obstructed by a stove in the office; am satisfied that I could have seen into the store if the stove had not been there; examined the cellar in company with Mr. Valentine, Dr. Luther, and perhaps Mr. Close; went into the cellar to hear if I could hear any conversation through the pipe; Mr. Valentine asked me where I had met the marshal; I did not answer, but wrote the reply on a piece of paper (paper produced) in the cellar at the time; that was all that Mr. Valentine said to me; I was standing on the ground near the pipe-hole; saw the chair and box in the cellar.

The case was still in progress at the close of our report.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 13, 1869.

The week opens with a fair demand for money well distributed among most branches of trade and commerce, but it is the result of a desire to provide for maturing obligations rather than from special activity in trade. The latter, it is generally expected, will remain in *statue quo* until the Christmas holidays are over and the usual January settlements made. The steady feeling in gold during the past week has failed to stimulate any export movement of the cereals, the depression in the European markets completely sealing up the margin for profits.

We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals and prime discounts at 8@10 per cent. according to credit.

Gold opened this morning at 123 and continued steady at that figure throughout the morning.

Government bonds opened dull and weak, with limited transactions.

The Stock Board was fairly active, and Saturday's closing quotations are maintained. State and City sixes were quiet; sales of City sixes, new, at 99. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 95¼.

Reading Railroad was less active. Sales at 50⅝@50·69. Pennsylvania was in better demand, with sales at 54¼, and ⅜ b. o. Lehigh Valley was taken at 53⅝. 42½ bid for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Minehill; and 35½ b. o. was offered very freely for Catawissa preferred, but without finding sellers.

The only sales in Canals were of Morris preferred at 60⅜. In the miscellaneous list we notice sales of Mechanics' Bank at 31¾, and in Passenger Railways there was an active demand for Hestonville, which sold at 11.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New.	5 sh Mech Bank.. 31¾
c&p.. 99	100 sh Read R...2d. 50⅝
$700 do...d bill. 99	900 do......ls. 50½
$400 5-20s, Jy cp...116	300 do.....b30. 50¾
$5000 Phil & E 6s.. 87	100 do..........50·69
$5000 Phila & E 7s.	100 do.....b30. 50¾
s5&i.... 85½	100 do.....s60. 50⅜
$900 Leh 6s R Ln.. 86	100 do.....s60. 50⅜
$5000 Leh Con l.... 77	800 do..s60wn. 50⅜
$7000 Leh gold l.... 95¼	100 do..s30wn. 50½
4 sh Penna R..ls. 54¼	64 sh Leh V R...ls. 53⅝
100 do....b30. 54¼	7 sh Mor Cl Pf.... 60⅜
100 do....b5&i. 54¼	600 sh Hestonville.ls 11

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¼@120⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅝@115¾; do., 1864, 113@113¼; do., 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., July, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do. do., 1867, 116⅛@116⅜; do., 1868, 116⅛@116⅜; 10-40s, 110⅜@110⅝; Cur. 6s, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 122⅞.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M. 123	11·15 A. M. 123
10·30 " 122⅞	11·45 " 122⅞
10·40 " 123	12·09 P. M. 122⅞
10·55 " 122⅞	12·10 " 122⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.—The Flour market presents no new feature, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $4·87½@5 for superfine; $5@5·25 for extras; $5·75@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@6·12½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·50 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $6·75@7·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady, with sales of 100 barrels at $5·50. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is better, and prices are steady. Sales of 12,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·27 for fair up to $1·30 for strictly choice. Rye is unchanged. We quote Western at $1@1·05, and Pennsylvania at $1·10. Corn is in limited request at Saturday's prices. Sales of old yellow at $1·08@1·09; kiln dried at $1·02; and new do. at 80@83c. for damp, and 85@88c. for prime dry. Oats are dull at the recent decline. 2500 bushels Western, Pennsylvania and Delaware sold at 58@60c. In Barley and Malt not a single transaction was reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32·50 per ton.

Whisky is dull. We quote wood and iron-bound Western at $1·02@1·04 per gallon.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.—The market for Beef Cattle was firm to-day, and the advance recorded last week was well maintained. We quote choice at 9¾@10c.; prime at 9@9½c.; fair to good at 7@8½c.; and common at 5@6½c. ℔ lb., as in quality. Receipts, 2310 head.

The following sales were reported:—

Head.
76 Owen Smith, Va., 8@9½.
90 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8@9½.
42 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 7@8½.
90 P. McFillen, Western, 7@10.
50 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 5½@9.
26 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@7½.
25 B. McFillen, Western, 8½@10.
100 James McFillen, Western, 8@10.
65 E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9½.
127 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9½.
160 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7½@9½.
167 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9½.
50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Va., 6@8.
40 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 7@7½.
150 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@10.
95 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 7@8½.
160 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 7@9½.
120 Hope & Co., Western, 7@9½.
48 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6@8½.
55 H. Frank, Western, 6@8.
49 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8½.
11 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@9.
66 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6½@7½.
125 Ellinger, Virginia, 5½@8½.
19 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@9.
26 A. Kimble, Chester county, 5½@9.
23 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@6.
74 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
25 J. Hull, Western, 5½@8.
40 J. J. Chain, Western Pa., 6@7.
66 John McArdle, Western, 7@9½.
53 S. Frank, Western, 6@6½.
10 S. M. Knox, Lancaster co., 10.
10 Hookes & Matlack, Chester co., 8½.
35 H. Keller, Western Pa., 5½@6½.

Cows and Calves sell freely at last week's quotations. 200 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at $50@100. Springers may be quoted at $45@75.

Sheep—The market is active and prices are a fraction higher. Sales of 5000 head at 5@7c. for common and extra.

Hogs—The demand is somewhat limited, and prices are weak. Sales of 3207 head at $14@15 per 100 lbs. for corn fed. A very choice lot sold at $15·25.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Stock market steady. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 122⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 115⅞; do. 1867, 116⅛; do. 1868, 116⅛; 10-40s, 110⅛; Virginia 6s, 53¼; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 26½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅛; Erie, 26½; Reading, 101½; Adams' Express, 63⅛; Michigan Central, 23½; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 89¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅞.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........DECEMBER 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........40 | 11 A. M..........49 | 2 P. M..........50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, from Liverpool Aug. 12, via Milford Haven Oct. 24, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Brig American Union, Willeby, 15 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son. Experienced very heavy weather and stove bulwarks. Sailed in company with brig Fanny Lincoln, for Boston; schrs Ella Amsden, for Philadelphia; and Mary, for East Harbor, to load for Philadelphia.

Br. brig Bachelor, Carlow, 22 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co. Experienced very heavy weather the entire passage.

Br. brig Teaser, McGregor, 21 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to Workman & Co.

Brig Mary Rice, Boyce, 47 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Br. brig Estelle, Delap, 62 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to Workman & Co.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, 13 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr W. T. Burns, Robinson, 4 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Virgil, Blensfield, 11 days from Nanticoke river, with railroad ties to West Chester RR. Co.

Schr Mary A. Francis, McDonald, from Trenton.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Providence.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Providence.
Schr C. B. Wood, Smith, from Boston.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr John Stockham, Price, from Saugus.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, from Wilmington, Del.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Mr. A. S. Hughes, pilot, reports having seen yesterday afternoon barque Lalla Rookh, from Liverpool, off Five Fathom Bank, coming the Capes.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Pork Packers Pleased—Philadelphia Post Office Clerks Want Increased Pay—Georgia Reconstruction—Senator Corbett's Funding Bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Good for the Pork-packers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Ways and Means Committee agreed upon a bill to-day releasing pork-packers from paying tax as manufacturers. It cannot be brought forward until the general bill is reported, but the committee deemed it important to agree upon a proposition in order that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue might not collect the tax.

Funding the Debt.

Senator Corbett will introduce a bill for funding the national debt, which provides for a graduating rate of interest, so that the first three years one thousand millions shall bear six per cent.; the next six years, five per cent.; the following six years, four and a half per cent.; and for twenty years following, four per cent.; the whole loan to run thirty-five years. It gives holders of Five-twenty bonds the option of exchanging them for these.

Reduction of the Army.

The House Military Committee at its session this morning did not determine the extent to which reduction is to be made in the army. They will bring before them the Secretary of War and General Sherman before definite action is taken.

The Philadelphia Post Office.

Senator Cameron to-day presented the petition of one hundred and fifty clerks in the Philadelphia Post office asking for increase of pay. It was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The Civil Service.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has amended Mr. Butler's bill repealing the Civil Service act so that it shall not affect the status of officers now under suspension. It is only to apply to the future. The committee also had the McGarrahan case up, but no action was taken.

Georgia Reconstruction.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed upon a bill providing for the reassembling of the Georgia Legislature, the exclusion of members ineligible under the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and the reseating of the heretofore excluded colored members. The Legislature is to be provisional until the United States Senators and Representatives are admitted to Congress.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Petitions were presented and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Sumner, a petition from citizens of Buffalo and vicinity for the entire removal of the duty on coal.

By Mr. Cattell, a petition from Thomas Jefferson Randolph, executor of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, asking the return of certain private papers now in possession of the State Department.

By Mr. Trumbull, a petition from lawyers of Galveston, Texas, setting forth that Judge Watrous, of that United States District, has been disabled by paralysis, and the necessity for the appointment of an additional Judge.

By Mr. Cole, from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking for additional mail facilities with China and Japan.

Petitions were also presented from persons in favor of the recognition of Cuba, and for the relief of political disabilities.

House.

The call of States for bills being the business of the morning hour on Monday, the following were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Willard—To amend the National Currency act. Also, to abolish the franking privilege.

By Mr. Poland—To simplify and reduce the expense of taking testimony in establishing claims for bounties and pensions. Also, providing for a free system of national banking.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.)—Three joint resolutions for the admission of Virginia, as pending in the Reconstruction Committee.

By Mr. Jenckes—To repeal the act of February 26th, 1865, extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States to certain cases on the land and navigable waters connected therewith.

By Mr. Ward—To provide for holding annual terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in Elmira, New York.

By Mr. Churchill—To provide for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

By Mr. Bailey—Making the road from Oriskany Falls, New York, to Knoxboro a post road.

By Mr. Griswold—Authorizing the President to appoint an attorney at New York city, who shall give gratuitous information and advice to pensioners.

By Mr. Scofield—For the relief of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. Deweese—Granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. Also for the building of a United States Court House at Raleigh, N. C. Also, granting universal amnesty.

By Mr. Buck—To construe the third section of the act of March 2, 1867, in relation to the transfer of volunteer naval officers to the regular naval service.

By Mr. Shelden, of Louisiana—Making appropriations to improve the navigation of Pass a l'Outre and Southwest Pass, Mississippi river, Louisiana.

By Mr. Van Trump—To amend the national currency act.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Outrage in Wheeling.

WHEELING, Dec. 13.—A boy named McGovernor was terribly beaten and stabbed, on Saturday night, by two ruffians named Gervines and Hicks. The boy was left on a cellar-door almost lifeless. No cause is assigned for the outrage.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm; middling uplands at 25c. Flour dull, and buyers demand concessions. Wheat dull at $1·35@1·38. Corn, large receipts; white, 80@86c.; yellow, 85@91c. Oats, 56@60c. Rye, $1. Bacon—Rib sides, 18¾@19c.; clear sides, 19½c.; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 21c. Lard, 19c. Whisky firmer; small sales at $1·02@1·03, in wood and iron-bound packages.

THE BROOKS CASE.

Opening of the Last Chapter—The Trial of Neil McLaughlin, the Hack Driver.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Paxson on the bench, this morning the young man, Neil McLaughlin, was put upon trial, being charged in two counts, first, with assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Brooks, and, second, with being principal in the second degree, in such assault and battery. The prisoner is well known to the public as the person who gave his services as hack-driver to Marrow and Dougherty in their attempt to assassinate Mr. Brooks in Front st., and as the witness who betrayed the Commonwealth in the trial of these two worthies. John Cochran, Esq., represented the prisoner. A jury was obtained from the regular panel, and the trial at once proceeded with. In opening the case for the Commonwealth, District Attorney Gibbons detailed the facts of the assault upon Mr. Brooks as the public already know them, saying he would prove beyond doubt that McLaughlin was in the preconcerted plan a week before the commission of the offense, and actually aided and assisted in its perpetration by having his cab in waiting and ready to convey the assassins beyond the reach of the law. The crime, as before stated, was not an impromptu affair, but was the culmination of a complete and well-arranged conspiracy, and those men who had been convicted, and he who was about to be tried for it, were not the prime movers, but were merely the tools of the chief conspirators. No doubt was entertained that there were men behind, whose money had carried the prisoners to the commission of this deed; but, despite the facilities at the command of the Commonwealth, despite the efforts of the detectives, these men had not yet been discovered; but the public were assured that they would be tried as soon as they should be brought in.

James J. Brooks sworn, testified—I reside at No. 224 S. Fourth street, and on the 8th of September last I was a revenue detective, my particular line of duty being to discover frauds in liquor matters; on the day above mentioned I visited John Keenan's store, No. 112 N. Front street, about 12 o'clock at noon; I was at a desk in the counting-room of the store, transcribing certain entries in Keenan's book, when three men entered the store; I noticed them but a moment, and then turned and resumed my work; next I heard the report of a firearm, and myself struck as with a blunt instrument; I turned immediately and saw one man escaping from the door and another standing with a blackjack raised; after this I can't describe anything until I found myself going out the door, but my impression is that I was struck upon the temple with a blackjack, for subsequently I had a painful injury upon the temple and my jaw was very sore. In the street I saw the cab driving away and a man struggling to get in. I kept my eye upon this man and pointed my pistol at the driver; but as the street was crowded with persons, and the carriage was fast getting away from me, I refrained from firing, and began calling for the arrest of the carriage; I became exhausted from loss of blood, and was carried into a store; after this I saw this prisoner in the District Attorney's office; when I put on my hat, which I wore when I was shot, McLaughlin said, "That is the gentleman who ran after me, pointing a pistol at me."

The case is yet on trial.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

G. F. T.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"I am obliged," said Madame Mantilini, "since our late misfortunes, to pay Miss Knag a great deal of money for having her name in the business;" and this observation, intended to soften the hard heart of Mr. Ralph Nickleby, has often come into our mind as we have perused the exquisite contributions of Mr. George Francis Train to the *World*. But now that we are exactly informed how much Mr. Train did, and how little he got for doing it, we find the commiseration which we felt for the *World* suddenly transferred to the account of Mr. George Francis Train. We knew that Mr. Train's Irish letters and despatches were of great value, but we had no idea that there were so many of them—a fact which would have been severely impressed upon our wearied mind if we had felt it a duty to read them, and had done that duty without the least regard for probable consequences, cerebral or stomachic. Really, we have not done the hero of the Irish bastile full justice. He is not merely brilliant, but prolific. He actually furnished 102 columns of letters and speeches and reports, which he expected to get $25 per column for writing, but didn't. He actually paid out of his own pocket the sum of $150 for foreign postage and cable despatches. His bill against the *World*, therefore, amounts to $2700 less the amount of an order which he gave for $50 to S. J. Meany "to furnish him with pocket money on landing from the British Bastile." Mr. Train publishes the full account, and Mr. Train is a man of commercial accuracy. The balance due to him he has requested the proprietor of the *World* to pay to Miss Susan B. Anthony, the whole sum being magnanimously and chivalrously devoted "to the emancipation of woman." We fear that Mr. Train has been altogether too confiding. At any rate, we do not see how the monep is to do the female cause any good until the *World* pays it over; and whenever Miss Anthony has received the cash, we hope that she will at once communicate to us the encouraging fact, that we may also reveal the pleasing circumstance to an astonished community. Such great events should have a metropolitan promulgation. Meanwhile the full extent of the *World's* obligation to Mr. Train has not been fully stated. He solemnly declares that the ungrateful newspaper obtained 10,000 subscribers "on account of his connec- new tion with it;" but we fear that his enthusiasm has led him into an error. If the *World* should rejoin that it has lost 10,000 subscribers by reason of its publication of Mr. Train's letters and despatches, and should make a strong affidavit to that effect, we confess that we should be puzzled which to believe—Mr. Train or the *World*—and perhaps we might feel obliged, in strict equity, to compromise the matter by believing neither Mr. Train (who has an imagination of his own) or the *World*, to which journal the loss of 10,000 subscribers, or the half of that number, might prove mortal. The painful fact is that Miss Anthony hasn't a very pleasant prospect of getting the money, which thus far is merely one of G. F. T.'s brilliant financial abstractions. We wish that we were as sure of receiving as the *Revolution* is of not receiving that neat and convenient sum.

Mr. Train, being excited by his injuries at the hands of the *World*, has sent us a very long letter, with the request that we will find a place for it in our columns; and should we decline to print it, Mr. Train asks us to send it back to his Private Secretary at some hotel out West; but really, after his dreadful experience with the *World*, in respect of postage, we think that he should be more careful either of our stamps or his own. The main facts in Mr. Train's letter are: 1st. That he was at the Dunlap House, Jacksonville, Ill., when he wrote it. 2d. That he used a lead pencil in writing it, which is nearly fatal to copy in this office. 3d. That he has "150 engagements ahead." 4th. That "he has travelled 238 miles in 248 hours." 5th. That the telegraph, while it reports everything else about him, neglects to mention his "education, morality, and religion," and "sneers at a man who practices what he preaches." Does Mr. George Francis practice what he preaches? If so, he must go through some extraordinary antics, for a nobler rhetorical gymnast does not add to the noise of this most noisy world. We have never been able to imagine him upon the platform without a wealth of gesture, without the most spasmodic action of the arms, without convulsive movements of the legs, without disheveled locks, without fire gleaming from his eyes, without short but rapid pedestrian excursions up and down the stage, and without a vocal energy completely Boanergesian. Sometimes we have fancied Mr. Train seventeen feet high, and with the front of Jove himself. He roars. He lightens. He lets off thunderbolts. He suggests Stromboli, Vesuvius, Cotopaxi. He is all that is loud, and he is all that is igneous. His very *pianissimo* is an impressive rumble, as if a revolution were going on in his stomach. Never tell us! It cannot be that "he practices what he preaches"—at least, not in public, though he may have frightened the ladies of the *Revolution* dreadfully in private life.

Mr. Train takes pains to inform us that "full houses meet him everywhere in his character of a lunatic and a mountebank," as well as of "a fool" and "a humbug." The other day he addressed the Chicago Chamber of Commerce "for an hour and a half," and delighted everybody. When he was in the land of the Mormons he was not so fortunate. Amelia, the favorite wife of Brigham Young, did not admire him. Neither does Miss Susan B. Anthony. It will always be to us a wonder that a man of such uncommon genius and of an imagination so fertile, of such remarkable eloquence, and of a person so attractive, should be so little a favorite with the ladies. Perhaps it is because he roars too loudly. Our earnest advice to him is to mitigate his thunder.

"You seem to be pleased," writes Mr. Train to us, "at the criticisms of the Western press" concerning himself. Pleased! pray what put it into Mr. Train's head that we were pleased? On the contrary, we were pained, and that, too, most profoundly. We are sorry for all the misfortunes of our friend George Francis. The following epithets bestowed upon him filled us with regret:—"Addle-pated swindle-bag; Old Windy; Gas-pipe;" and here, without the least regard for our feelings, he sends us extracts from other newspapers, in which he is called "a raving, tearing lunatic; monkey; hand-organ; comedian; two-headed snake; negro minstrel; Chinese giant; and (O Heavens!) Jackass." And this title is bestowed upon a man who writes to us that he not only possesses "Physical Strength" but "Moral Power" and "Intellectual Superiority." The Physical Strength might be proper enough for a Jackass, but the Intellectual Superiority is something with which that animal has not heretofore been credited. We should have been more indignant at this assinine appellation if Mr. Train had not allowed himself to have been diddled out of $2650 by the *World*. As it is, we fear that mankind will think his ears just an inch or so longer than they should be.

CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

From the N. Y. World.

The usurpations of Congress have for a long time attracted the attention of thoughtful men, who have any regard for the Constitution. One after another, within the past five or six years, the constitutional functions of the executive and judicial departments have been absorbed by the legislative branch; and now there comes a bill, reported by Senator Trumbull, the purpose of which is to destroy the power of the Supreme Court to afford redress to any person who may have been injured in his personal rights by any acts done under the Reconstruction laws by those who were charged with their execution. The fundamental idea that lies at the basis of this bill is that there is a power in our Government—namely, the military power—that is independent of all control; that, whenever Congress sees fit to put that power into exercise, Congress can make it supreme over all the personal rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and can annul every particle of judicial authority to take cognizance, in any civil or criminal proceeding, of the question whether the constitutional rights of the citizen have been invaded. The people of the United States, or that portion of them who may look to us for defense of constitutional principles, shall have a dispassionate but truthful and searching analysis of this bill; and it shall not be our fault if they do not perceive that it involves exactly what we have attributed to it.

There is a certain class of lawyers and public men in the radical party who, ever since the late war began, have professed the doctrine that the "war power" enables Congress to subject civil rights to military jurisdiction at its pleasure. It is upon this doctrine that the reconstruction acts are founded. The best and the conclusive proof of this is that the present Attorney-General—who is a representative of the class to which we have alluded—has officially rested the justification of those acts upon the theory that the war was not ended when either the first of them or any of its supplements were passed, and that the power to annul, or suspend, or disregard the constitutional rights of individuals is the *war power*. Upon this theory Mr. Hoar undertook to justify trials by military commission of citizens not belonging to the army or navy for offenses which, if committed, were offenses against the civil laws of the land, and not against any laws of war or military power. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than the fact to which we have adverted—that there exists among the radical politicians and lawyers of our time a doctrine that within our Constitution there lies a power by which Congress can at any time annul the practical operation of all those constitutional provisions which secure trial by jury; the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right to be protected by "due process of law" in life, liberty, and property. This doctrine has been acted upon, more or less, ever since the war began. It lies at the root of the whole scheme by which the Southern States have been governed since all hostilities and every species of resistance to Federal authority ceased, not only in respect to the corporate and political rights of those States as public bodies, but in respect to the civil rights of their individual inhabitants.

Mr. Trumbull's new bill—falsely denominated "a bill to define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases," whereas in fact it is a bill to destroy the constitutional function of the judicial power in certain cases—is the "bright consummate flower" of the military doctrine. The first section, which is a harmless declaration of a principle that nobody disputes—least of all do the judges of the Supreme Court dispute it—that the judicial power embraces no jurisdiction over *political* questions, which belong exclusively to the political department of the Government. The Supreme Court has itself so often asserted and acted upon this principle, from the earliest times down to the present day, that it is quite superfluous for Congress to undertake to give it the force of law by Congressional enactment. It is a truism in our constitutional system, to the adornment of which Congress cannot "add one hair, white or black," or "one cubit" to the strength and dignity of its "stature." But then the second section of Mr. Trumbull's bill, starting from this unquestionable premise, proceeds to invade the constitutional power of the court to determine when a question *is political* and when it *is judicial*, and to shut up that question within the breast of Congress itself, thereby precluding the citizen from all protection at the hands of the judicial power, in cases where the deprivation of his civil rights gives rise to the inquiry whether the acts done to him were an exercise of power that Congress could constitutionally wield. This, as we have said, is not to *define* the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but it is to *override* that jurisdiction as it is defined by the Constitution. We shall make this perfectly plain before we have done with the bill.

THE RELEASE OF THE GUNBOATS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Even those who sympathize most ardently with the insurgents in Cuba will admit, if they take the trouble to look carefully into all the facts, that the Government has placed itself in a very strong position by its course in reference to the Spanish gunboats. A serious danger has been avoided. Had we followed the example of other nations, we should have allowed the popular sympathy for Cuba to override principles of law and justice. The good wishes of the American people were naturally with the leaders of a party which desired to get rid of a bad government and construct another on the model of this Republic. A sentiment of this kind cannot be controlled by cabinets, but it is the duty of every honest government to restrain it from leading a nation into a breach of faith. It is in that respect, as we have always alleged, that the Government of England failed, and the facts too thoroughly sustain our accusation. Lord Palmerston and his colleagues stood by idly while hostile cruisers were fitted out against us. We demand reparation, and while we are demanding it, there are those who would force us into committing similar obnoxious acts ourselves. They first of all insisted that we ought to send relief to the Cuban insurgents, and failing that, they called upon the Government to seize the gunboats built here by Spain, for the express purpose of weakening that power and of giving succor to her insurrectionary subjects.

Had the President yielded to this pressure, he would have been bitterly reproached hereafter by the very men who have tried to influence his judgment in favor of intervention. They, like everybody else, would have seen that we had completely destroyed all the effect of our remonstrances with England. We should have practically acknowledged that our case was fabricated to suit the purposes of the hour. Fortunately we are in no such position to-day. We have acted with perfect impartiality towards all parties. Upon a complaint of the Peruvian Minister, the gunboats were detained until the circumstances in connection with them could be judicially inquired into. It has now been found that the complaint on the part of Peru cannot be sustained, and Judge Blatchford has ordered the immediate release of the boats.

We do not call the attention of our foreign contemporaries to this incident as an example of generosity on our part, or as anything to boast loudly about. We have simply been guided by a strict regard for justice—but in so doing we have made a precedent very different from that which was set up by England in the Alabama case. If England should say to us now, "You have done nothing to be particularly proud of," we should rejoin, "Perhaps not—but it is much to be desired that you had exhibited a little more of our spirit between 1861 and 1864. We have only administered the laws faithfully—but in doing that we deviated as widely as possible from your example." Although our course now cannot undo the mischief done to us by pirate cruisers, it will have its effect in future history. We have proved that, if we will not allow other nations to aggrieve us, we, on our part, will do no wrong to them. Some hundreds of vessels, and a vast amount of property, would have been saved from wanton destruction, if Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell had acted as President Grant and Secretary Fish have just done. We have at least strengthened our claims for indemnification. If these gunboats should be used against Cuba, it would be a source of much regret to us. But there was only one course which we could pursue without dishonor, and we have taken it, leaving every secondary consideration out of sight.

ELECTION REPEATERS—WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The extent to which "repeating" was carried on in the late charter election is bearing its fruit in a quarter hitherto considered inaccessible to influences of this sort. Not only was repeating resorted to, but the "stuffing" and "counting out" processes were largely indulged in, to the serious detriment, not of Republican adversaries, but of erst Democratic friends and colaborers in the old game. This in fact makes what would be under other circumstances a trifling matter and of little consideration one of great consequence. It was a game of Democratic bluff; and the idea of being bluffed and sold, when each party thought they had the game in their own hands, was too bad. There was evidently a screw loose somewhere. Either the one side had miscalculated its opponent's resources, or had not given it credit for being prepared to go in for repeaters to the extent of securing a victory. The fact is that political strategy was never more deftly or successfully practised than as between the rival candidates of the same organization. Shoeing a troop of horse with felt, after King Lear's idea, was a blundering strategy compared with that pursued in some of the wards on Tuesday last by the rival Democratic opponents.

In one district, the most interesting of all the field of conflict, the repeaters held in reserve for one candidate were by a ruse brought up to the polls and recorded their votes for their employer's opponent. Here was the biter bitten with a vengeance, and bitter feud is consequence.

In the up-town districts the confidence game was very successfully practised. In one of the districts the defeated candidate asks that his opponent will be magnanimous enough to inform him of the number of votes cast for him that were counted in the interest of his opponent, pledging himself to take no action in the matter. In another (a new district) the defeated candidate for police justice protests against the action of the inspectors and canvassers, confident that not only has he suffered a defeat through fraud, but that his supporters, the majority of the voters of the district, have been grossly cheated of their right of suffrage.

And so it is throughout all the districts and wards of the city. Now, what is the remedy for this most outrageous state of affairs? In what way can the purity of the ballot-box be restored, and the electors of the city assured that their votes are honestly counted and appropriately recorded for the candidates of their choice? Only through legislation, not confined merely to measures passed at Albany, but to legislation in Congress—a broad and comprehensive scheme of legislation, embracing the national points in the question, and the local ones with regard to the political machinery in the city and State.

This system of fraudulent voting is increasing in our midst. The result, as seen in the late election, is pregnant with warning to the dominant party itself and to its partisans, and the remedy, to be effectual, must strike at the very root of the evil. Legislation is the first thing necessary, and the citizens, if they value the franchise—the right and prerogative of freemen—will see to it that when their representatives meet at Albany this question will be taken up and effectually disposed of.

TRIUMPH OF SPANISH TYRANNY ON AMERICAN SOIL.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The triumph of Spanish influence in the administration, nominally of General Grant, but really of Hamilton Fish, is consummated. The thirty Spanish gunboats built here and at Mystic to operate against Cuba, but ostentatiously seized by the Government four months ago and kept under guard ever since, were released on Friday by orders from Washington. The Hon. Hamilton Fish has directed that they shall be surrendered to the Spanish agents, and they will now be free to proceed on their work against the patriots of Cuba. If the Republican cause there is put down, and slavery and the African slave trade finally re-established, the credit of it will be due to the Secretary of State, whose advice controls General Grant, and to Sidney Webster, hired lawyer of the Spanish Government, who influences his father-in-law, Secretary Fish.

The neutrality law, under which the administration pretends to act, was finally enacted in 1818. The Spanish colonies of South America were in revolt, and the United States sympathized with them. It was an earnest and not a hypocritical sympathy. The law was framed to embody and proclaim this feeling, and to secure to all American colonies struggling for independence and self-government all the rights of belligerents through the operation of our courts, whether the President had recognized the fact of their revolt and their warfare or not. It was intended to cover just such cases as the present case of Cuba; and accordingly, when a Venezuelan cruiser captured a Spanish vessel and brought her into New Orleans, she was held to be a lawful prize, though the President had not in any way recognized the insurgent colony of Venezuela, and though the fact that the people of Venezuela were warring against the mother country was known only by public notoriety, and was not proved by any ordinary legal evidence. But that was in a time when James Monroe was President and John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State. Then the President knew his duties, and the Secretary had not a Spanish lawyer with forty thousand dollars fees for his son-in-law.

But what can the cause of liberty hope from this Spanish Administration? Alas, nothing! General Grant set out with an honest though apparently not intelligent wish to help the Cubans; but John A. Rawlins has been taken away, and Hamilton Fish is the father-in-law of the chief manager of Spanish interests in this country; and the President has fallen into the present anti-American and dishonorable course of action. But the sentiment of the American people can yet accomplish much by earnest manifestations. If the hired agent of Spanish despotism and slave-trading still influences the Executive through his father-in-law, the people can influence Congress. It is not yet too late to save Cuba and save our country from the shame of being overruled by Spanish tyrants. Let the popular sympathy with the republicans of Cuba, martyrs of liberty, contending for the rights of man, be declared so ardently that the true men in Congress will be inspired to act with boldness and decision; and so loudly that the servant of Spain in the State Department will be startled and the deafness of the White House made to hearken and obey!

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

From the London Saturday Review.

It appears from the last returns that the German emigrants landing in New York exceed in number the total amount of both English and Irish emigrants landing there. There are in round numbers 130,000 Germans who land at New York in a year, while there are about 60,000 English, and as many Irish. The United States are thus receiving within their pale an accession of newcomers of whom only one in four belongs to the old race which is still the governing race in America, and from which the law, the religion, and the Constitution of the Union are mainly derived. This exodus of Germans must have a most important effect one day both on the country they go to and on the country they leave. And the emigration of Germans to America is only one part of a great whole. Everywhere throughout the globe Germans are pushing their way. It is said that the North-German Confederation is in treaty with Holland for the purchase of one of the Banda Islands, and the reason given is that so much of the coasting trade in the Eastern seas of Asia has fallen into the hands of Germans that it becomes necessary that some local centre should be created for the protection of their interests. In every part of South America Germans are creeping into business, and competing successfully with their older rivals. They are not ambitious or pretentious, and it is because they are content to begin in a humble way that they succeed. They will live on much less than Englishmen. They are content to do a huckstering sort of business. They seldom offend the natives, and keep clear of local politics. They are a species of Christian Jews, plodding on without attracting attention till they grow rich. They are very patient, very industrious, and devote themselves entirely to business. They have no grand dreams or prospects whatever. They do not want to found great German colonies, or to build up an empire on which the sun shall not set. They prefer to leave to others the trouble of conquering and ruling. They neither aspire to make nor to unmake constitutions; they keep themselves beneath the notice of revolutionary chiefs, and are entirely indifferent as to who the President of the day may be. All they ask is to be allowed to lead their own quiet family life, to have their little enthusiasms and sentimentalities, to drink a moderate amount of beer, and to make money. This vast irruption of orderly, industrious, unaspiring, but in no way contemptible, people must add a strange but valuable element to the countries into which they pour. There are no emigrants parallel to them. Frenchmen do not emigrate at all, or are perfectly wretched if they do. Russians overspread new territories, but do not emigrate. A few stragglers go off from the Latin and Scandinavian nations, but all emigrants that set out in numbers sufficient to produce great results are Germans, English, or Irish. The English go out as a conquering, enterprising race, to seize on the earth and hold it; the Irish go out partly to share in the spoils of the English, partly to kick up a row and promote the cause of general disturbance. But the Germans go out because they like going, and because they can make emigration profitable and pleasant, if other people will take the trouble of empire and of getting up public excitement off their hands. And yet, wherever they go, they have a certain weight and influence. They hang together, and this gives them importance; they are friendly, quiet, thriving people; they commit few crimes, and they provoke few enemies. The real Yankee hates the Irishman very often, owning that he is useful, but getting weary of his rowdy, noisy, anarchical ways; but he never hates the German. He laughs at him, and thinks him of a lower type than himself, but he has no bitterness against him. The Breitmann Ballads show that the Germans seem odd, and perhaps ridiculous, to many Americans, but still they breathe a kindly spirit towards the consumers of lager beer.

So great is the power of assimilation which the Union possesses, with its vast area, its unoccupied lands, its free institutions, and the tenacity which the governing race exhibits in clinging to its old political ideas, that neither the Irish element nor the German element has as yet shown itself in a separate form, acting in a distinct manner, and producing a distinct vote. We hear of politicians doing and saying this or that to catch the Irish vote or the German vote, but neither Irish nor Germans affect the policy of the States in any very decisive way. Still these elements are becoming rapidly so considerable that Americans may reflect with pleasure that they are antagonistic, and that, if the present proportion of emigrants is preserved, the German must before long preponderate. Of all non-English races the German is nearest to the English, most in harmony with it, and most easily guided by it. A great German colony and dependency might fail, for the Germans, from their history and their position on the continent, have no notion of government except through soldiers and officials. But they are excessively tractable, and have a turn of mind which suits free institutions. While the Irish element was always leaning towards the South during the war, the German element was firmly Republican, and strongly upheld the Union. The Germans may be looked on as the subordinate allies of the English race, numerous, conservative, and prosperous. In the foreign politics of the Union they are strongly for peace, and they have the merit of feeling no enmity against England. They may be trusted to do all they can to repress the inconvenient activity of Fenians, and to avoid a war for war's sake. They are also valuable to the United States in another way. They are almost to a man idealists and friends of free thought. They resist the pressure of American sects, and they contend against the weary mediocrity and intellectual poverty of republican societies. A population that is very steady and industrious and unambitious, and which yet talks much nonsense, and uses bigger words and a higher philosophical language than it understands, which carries a sort of babyish poetry into family life, and which, Philistine in its way of living, is by no means Philistine in its conception of the relative value of the different parts of human life, may be easily understood to contribute something to American society that is greatly needed. Germans are always ready for education, for music, for art, for talk about music and art, and, generally speaking, for all that the natural heart of the unreclaimed Englishman detests. The best part of Manchester society consists of the German families settled there, and the Union is a sort of magnified and glorified Manchester. The tyranny of religious cliques, again, is eminently distasteful to Germans, while, unfortunately, it is only by constant efforts that it is partially repressed in England. It might easily grow rampant in the States, but the Germans will do their best to prevent it. Perhaps, for their own sake, it might be wished that German emigrants had more definite views of religion, but at any rate, whether they are nominally Protestant or Catholic, they all seem to set themselves most resolutely against every kind of religious interference. Thus in every way the Union gains by receiving them, and may congratulate itself that they come in twice as great a quantity as emigrants from ano other nation. At any rate, if they are not all that could be desired when they land, they are capable of being assimilated or improved to a remarkable degree.

Lord Carnarvon, we believe, lately stated that it was the subdivision of the land that drove Germans to emigrate. Whether this cause operates largely, or whether it operates at all, we have no means of knowing; but poverty, from one cause or other, is of course the main reason why people emigrate from every country. In Ireland the mass of the emigrants have not been holders of the soil at all, but laborers, and it is probable that the same may to a great extent be true of Germany. But other causes have also helped to swell the tide of emigration, of which fear and hatred of the conscription has been perhaps the most active. The emigrants have longed to live in a country where their time was not wasted, their business suspended, and their homes invaded by the drill sergeant. The United States have also afforded a refuge to thousands of Germans whose political views were entirely opposed to those of the Governments under which they were born. It has lately been remarked by a French writer that the history of France has greatly differed from that of England, owing to the fact that, England being a colonizing country, her violent republicans have gone off and left England comparatively conservative; while France, not being a colonizing country, has retained her violent republicans continually in her bosom. There can be little doubt that this is true, and that the American colonies acted as a safety valve while the modern Constitution of England was in the process of formation, and that if Frenchmen had been in the habit of going abroad, there would not be so many irreconcilables at Paris. Germany has also, we may be sure, got rid of many troubled and troublesome spirits in the same way. Their yearnings for republicanism have been gratified at the safe distance of three thousand miles, and their own country has at least been the quieter for their absence. An old society, that is at the same time a colonizing or emigrating society, must be a much more tranquil and more contented society than one in which every one stays where he was born. Ireland, in point of decency and good order, is not much to boast of at present; but its state would have been ten times as bad if all the Fenians had stayed at home, and if the pressure of population on subsistence had not been mitigated by a large outgoing of emigrants. As a mere matter of theory, we should have thought that Lord Carnarvon, if right in his facts, was wrong in his deductions, and that if the Germans are driven to emigrate by subdivision, this may show not that subdivision is always bad, but that the evils of subdivision may be averted if the superabundant population emigrates. However this may be, the tendency of emigration is to make the mother country conservative, and Germany has naturally felt the influence of this source of tranquillity. Emigration also tends to make Germany conservative, in the sense that it induces the nation to seek a force and a concentration of its strength which will command universal respect. Germans are not at all inclined to arrogate to themselves the rights of pre-eminent citizenship which Lord Palmerston so fervently believed belonged in the nature of things to Englishmen; but they are quite sensible of the enormous advantages which dwellers in foreign lands derive from the fact that the country of their birth is generally respected and feared. That there should be such a body as the North-German Confederation to buy one of the Banda Islands is a result of Sadowa which must be precious to the German patriot. But the fruits of Sadowa can only be reaped if the dissolving forces constantly at work in Germany are kept firmly in check. The primary effects of emigration on a country like Germany are, therefore, conservative because emigration enforces the wisdom and necessity of consolidating national strength, as well as because it removes a disturbing and dangerous element of the population, and lessens poverty and distress. But probably in time it may act the other way, as it has acted in the case of England. Emigration in the seventeenth century made England conservative in the eighteenth, and England, as much for the preservation of her colonies as for anything else, fought her way to the position of a first-rate power. But after this period of tranquil growth and active consolidation was passed, England began to feel an impetus towards political change from the transatlantic territories whither she had sent her emigrants. Some day or other, in the same way, the millions of German Republicans in the United States will probably affect the home politics of Germany. Whether they will do this beneficially or not, it is useless to speculate now, but for the present the stream of emigration from Germany to America seems clearly advantageous to both countries.

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☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.

12 6 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

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☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 t11 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.

Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.

S. SHEPHERD,
12 8 7t Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—As Officer Thomas Sisk was attempting to arrest James Ellenger, who, with a crowd of men, was standing at the corner of Second and Reed streets, at midnight on Saturday, where a fight had occurred but a few minutes before, he was set upon by the party and stabbed in the right side by William Ellinger, the brother of his prisoner. The officer was taken to his home, and William Ellinger was afterwards arrested by Lieutenant Errickson and officers of his district, they finding him secreted in his house, No. 107 Tasker street. Previous to this occurrence, on Saturday afternoon, William Ellenger was arrested and held to bail for a breach of the peace, in entering another man's house and whipping the family. The assaulted persons were afraid to make a charge of assault and battery against their assailant, and Lieutenant Errickson was compelled to prefer this charge himself. The wound inflicted upon Officer Sisk is not thought to be serious.

—On Saturday evening a young man who was engaged in peddling goods visited a public house on Fifth street, below Callowhill, where he offered some silk poplin for sale. One of the females of the establishment took the material from him under the pretext of showing it to some one in the upper part of the building. After waiting some time for the return of the female, the pedlar inquired the cause of the delay, when, it is alleged, he was accosted by two young men, who said they were detectives and suspected him of doing business without a license. After being detained some time, the pedlar left the house and proceeded to the office of Alderman Godbou, where he took out warrants for the arrest of the woman and the two men. After a hearing they were held in $1000 to answer at Court for the alleged offense.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of William E. Owens, aged fifty-four years, who was instantly killed on Saturday night, on the Norristown Railroad, at Flat Rock, Twenty-first ward. He was walking on the track at the time, intoxicated. Deceased resided at Roxborough, and worked at the water works The jury rendered a verdict of death from accident.

—The dedication services at the Oxford Presbyterian Church, Broad and Oxford streets, took place yesterday. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Albert Barnes. The exercises of the afternoon consisted in addresses by Rev. George F. Wiswell, D. D., Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., Rev. J. W. Mears, D. D., and others.

Domestic Affairs

—Gold closed on Saturday at 123⅛.

—Another miser has died in New York leaving $50,000.

—New York State bounty bonds, to the value of $100,000, have been altered by forgers and negotiated.

—Visits of Indian delegations to Washington are forbidden. All business is to be done through the agents.

—A large quantity of arms were despatched on Saturday from the New York Fenian headquarters, but their destination has not transpired.

—There was a brisk skirmish between the Spanish troops and the Cuban insurgents, near Trinidad, on Friday, with what result is not known.

—A number of physicians, chemists, and jurists of Washington have taken up Dr. Schoeppe's case, and will memorialize Governor Geary in his favor.

—It is reported that a vigilance committee has been formed in New York to take summary justice on the roughs who escape justice through political influences.

—A bill for the amendment of the laws relating to trial by jury in the Federal courts was introduced in the House on Saturday, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

—The second officer and two men of the steamer Valley City were drowned while she was coming through the Narrows, by the giving way of the davits of a boat they were hoisting.

—A man, giving the name of W. E. Perry, deposited with the National Bank of the Republic, at Washington, what purported to be a check on the Chemical Bank of New York, drawn by N. S. & G. Griswold, for $20,000. Subsequently he tried to draw $7000 on it, when it was discovered to be a forgery.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress on Saturday after the close of our report:—The Senate was not in session. In the House, on motion of Mr. Fox, the Ways and Means Committee were directed to report a bill repealing the manufacturing tax on provisions, and a joint resolution relieving the trade in provisions from the Internal Revenue Commissioner's interpretation of the law. Various bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Smith, of Tenn., desired to offer a bill annulling the recent election in Tennessee, but objection was made by Mr. Wood. The Census bill was considered. Mr. Knott introduced a bill to amend the laws relative to trial by jury in the Federal Courts Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Several St. Petersburg bankers have failed

—Ice has closed the navigation of the Baltic for the season.

—Measures are being taken by the Portuguese Government against an apprehended extensive rebellion.

—Queen Isabella denies, through her intendant, having seized the crown diamonds when retiring from Madrid.

—No loan, it is said, will be required in the open market for the purchase of the British telegraph lines by the Government.

—The French Ministerial Council met at the Tulleries yesterday, it is supposed in reference to an immediate change of ministry.

—The Suez Canal is not the grand success its friends predicted. For forty miles it is liable to sand-drifts and thick fogs bewilder the pilots.

—A decree has been issued by the Pope that, in case of his death, the Œcumenical Council is to be dissolved and his successor voted for only by cardinals.

—General Prim is said to be contemplating a *coup d'etat* in favor of the Duke of Genoa, and his own appointment as Regent. This is contradicted in a public despatch.

—A bill to indemnify exiles under the monarchy was rejected in the Spanish Cortes on Saturday. The restoration of constitutional guarantees was unanimously voted for.

—Lesseps says the Suez Canal Company does not want money or international protection. The unfinished work on the canal will be completed without interruption to navigation.

—General Grant's programme, the London *Spectator* thinks, must enhance the position of the United States as a nation, while her way of paying her debts is the last to be quarreled with.

—Three Cabinet meetings were held in London over Irish affairs during the past week. Tipperary and Londonderry are to be declared under martial law, and five thousand troops sent to Ireland at once. On the meeting of Parliament, fixed for January 10, a bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus will be immediately introduced.

DEATH MOWING DOWN THE MISERS.

Another "Poor" Man Dies Wealthy—Edward V. Tardy, the Fated Fool of Fortune—The Moral of a Miser's End.

The King of Terrors is after the misers with a vengeance, and is reaping the rich harvest of self-persuaded poverty he has had for many a long day. Three weeks ago Lyman Allyn left his treasure of three-quarters of a million behind him in a garret of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and closed his eyes in death without a soul to see or mourn his departure. Locky Ostrom, after grubbing pennies together for half a century, accumulated a fortune and died the other day without spending any of it. The last case is that of Edward V. Tardy, who gave up the ghost on Friday night, at No. 264 Sixth avenue, after spending seventy-two years on this miserable earth making money and using none of it.

Tardy had the true instinct of the miser. He not alone went grubbing for money, but grubbed in the street garbage for bread crusts and wasted vegetables. He had a keen eye for potatoes and turnips, and left few of these healthy esculents in the path of the ragpicker. Pieces of meat he picked up and carried home with him to his wretched place of abode in a cellar on Greenwich avenue and turned them into soup. Edward V. Tardy was born in this city in the year 1797, of French and English parents. His uncle, Alexis Dechauviere, was at one time the accredited Minister of France to this country. Tardy's father was well-to-do, and along with his son took a conspicuous part in seeking the settlement of the French spoliation claims. Tardy, Jr., when twenty-seven years old had a ship of his own, in which he sailed to almost every port in the world, to the West and East Indies, various parts of Africa, Asia, and South America.

He traded extensively with the savages of the Society, Sandwich, and Philippine Islands, and was on his way back to New York with a cargo of immense value, when he suffered complete shipwreck and lost everything but his life. Twenty years more of his life were devoted to the making of money, and in that time his luck was no better, for he lost two fortunes in daring speculation. Tired and disgusted with the fickle jade that dispenses the favors of wealth and prosperity, he decided never again to run counter to what appeared his inevitable destiny—that of failing in every speculation—and so it happened he settled slowly down to the slow, cautious, and suspicious habits of a veritable miser.

He became wholly altered in mind and manner, talked no more of grand enterprises in commerce, and turned taciturn and misanthropical. He descended from his high position as a speculator, bold and brave, and grovelled in the gutters for a paltry pile of pennies. He never married, but lived with a sister whose eccentricity of habit was about equal to his own. Both lived in the basement of a house in Greenwich avenue, where they had three rooms, and where they passed a life of unparalleled penury. They were worth at this time perhaps $50,000, but they never bought a meal if they could contrive to glean from the garbage of the market places enough to sustain life. Finally the sister grew sick, and the brother, deeming the expense of a doctor's attendance entirely too great, had her removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. She left him $3000, out of which he was reluctantly compelled to pay $50 for her burial expenses. After this event he was left all alone in the world, passing, amid crawling vermin and heaps of filth, a life of semi-starvation. His stovepipe hat was built and bought twenty-five years ago, and his shoes came into existence at the time of the Mexican War. He followed no particular business, and never wholly surrendered his passion for speculation. He confined it, however, to limited investments in railway stocks and national securities, of which he left the full of two old trunks. Among his papers were discovered a number of shares in the scheme to recover the Captain Kidd treasure. The old man ultimately fell sick, and was in an almost dying condition in his miserable hovel on Greenwich avenue, when a kind-hearted, half-crazy old fellow named Dr. William Scott Downey, a character much like Dr. Riccaboceo in Bulwer's "My Novel," found him out and carried him to his place at No. 274 Sixth avenue, laid him in bed and attended faithfully to him night and day for two weeks, but in vain. Edward V. Tardy gave up the ghost Friday evening, leaving bonds, securities, cash, etc., worth, at a hurried calculation, $50,000, and bequeathing, in a will of about ten lines, the whole to the children of a nephew who died some time ago, and whose widow is now married to a Mr. Houghton, of this city. He had a niece married to a Colonel Stewart, of Philadelphia, but he left her nothing. John Cochran, sexton of Dr. Gallaudet's Church, Eighteenth street, will take his remains to Greenwood at 10 o'clock to-morrow.—*N. Y. Herald yesterday.*

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

Letter to Governor Geary from Baron Gerolt—Another Plea for Mercy.

Baron Gerolt, Minister to Washington from the North German Confederation, has addressed Governor Geary the following letter:—

LEGATION OF THE NORTH GERMAN UNION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1869.—Dear Governor:—After my interview with your Excellency in Harrisburg, on the 4th inst., I returned to Washington deeply impressed with the conviction that the judicial proceedings in the case of Dr. Schoeppe, who had been accused of having caused the death of his patient, Miss Stennecke, by administering to her prussic acid, were conducted with impartiality according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and that the statements in the public papers, and in private letters addressed to your Excellency, against the integrity of the jurors and the Criminal Court who gave their verdict of guilty, are without foundation and justice.

I am happy to say to your Excellency that the great excitement of the German population in this country against the sentence of death of Dr. Schoeppe was caused by the opinion, publicly expressed, by medical authorities in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, and in other cities, by whom Dr. Aiken's chemical analysis of the contents of Miss Stennecke's stomach had been examined, that the evidence of poison (prussic acid) presented to the jurors and to the Criminal Court was insufficient and doubtful.

This uncertainty of the symptoms of the prussic acid in the aforesaid analysis, has since been strengthened by all medical authorities in this country who have been consulted on the subject. On my return to Washington, I took pains myself in examining the numerous petitions and opinions addressed to me from various parts of the country, and they all agree that the evidence of prussic acid or any other poison having been the cause of Miss Steinneck's death is insufficient.

From the testimonies of distinguished medical authorities whom I consulted, I beg leave to present to your Excellency the inclosed opinion of the Medical Society in Washington.

Upon so many respectable authorities, and in consideration of the existing friendly relations and feelings between the United States and Germany, I had taken the liberty of addressing your Excellency personally at your residence on behalf of Dr. Schoeppe, with the consent and the kind introduction of the honorable Secretary of State of the United States. Having been kindly requested by your Excellency to address you in writing, I have now the honor to comply with that request, and, together with so many thousands of my countrymen in this country, I beg your Excellency to take into kind consideration their petitions on behalf of Dr. Schoeppe, and their appeal to your Excellency, to the exercise of which privilege you are entitled by the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania as Governor of that State.

In expressing again to your Excellency my sincere gratitude for the kindness with which you have received my visit and my verbal representation on behalf of Dr. Schoeppe, I beg to add that the information which I have received, since my return to Washington, of the respectability of his family and of his professional education at the principal universities in Germany, seem to justify the sympathies manifested under the circumstances by his countrymen and many American citizens.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,
HR. V. GEROLT.

To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

P. S.—If your Excellency should deem it convenient to make any use of this communication, I should have no objection to it.
HR. V. GEROLT.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Costumes and Style for January.

From Le Follet.

It is no longer a question of mixed costumes, as winter has set in with its fogs, cold, and snow, and wadded and warm dresses are becoming indispensable. Heavy and warm materials are much in demand. For full dress, satin pekins, with double face—for example, violet on one side and lilac on the other—and gros grains with broad stripes of velvet, of the same color and shade, are used in our best houses. Belgian cloth, velontine, serge, and plain or plaid cachemire are appreciated in the rainy season. Velveteen will be much worn this winter, and makes pretty and seasonable costumes. It will also be used for sashes and trimmings. The colors most in vogue for poplins, as well as cloths, silk, woollens, and foulard are the faded leaf, myrtle green, Florentine bronze, and deep violet. Black is still very *distingue*.

Full dress is neither eccentric nor exaggerated. The manteau de cour, which at present composes the robe de grande toilette, is a most useful combination, as it forms two dresses out of one. The under or first skirt is short in front and slightly trained behind, over which is worn the manteau of the same material, being attached to the waist under the arms. Ribbons are placed under the train to draw it up slightly and sustain the basque, which accompanies the dress and appears to belong to the body, but is separate, and can be worn either with the short and walking dress or evening costume. There is but little doubt that trained dresses will be discarded for ball dress, and the half-long adopted instead—a fashion more graceful and convenient for dancing.

The loose train, however, may be worn and carried over the arm, and is suitable when the skirt is of a light texture and train of satin. Open bodies, cut square, are worn for dinner dress. High chemisettes of lace and muslin and tucked fichus, a la paysanne, are much in vogue; frills of lace are also worn round the edge of the body. Robes de chambre play an important part in ladies' toilette, and should be chosen with great care, both as to form and color. They should be warm and well cut, but, above all, of a becoming shade—blue, mauve, and pearl gray for blondes; white, red, or violet for brunettes. Flannel, Scotch plaids, molleton, wadded cachemire and poplin are the materials employed for robes de chambre.

Walking dresses are always round, just touching the ground. The bodies are high and closed at the throat, but revers, pelerines, and round or square berthes are simulated by trimmings. The sleeves are generally tight, trimmed with revers, bisses, or frills. A second tunique skirt, gracefully draped and trimmed, is usually worn with the short dress. Sashes are still in favor, tied simply behind in a knot, if worn with the tunique, but over a plain skirt the sash is fuller and forms the pouff.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·16	MOON SETS	1·49
SUN SETS	4·33	HIGH WATER	10·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Nov. 30
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 2
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 3
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Dec. 4
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Dec. 4
Cella	London	New York	Dec. 4
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Dec. 4
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Dec. 4
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Dec. 14
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Dec. 16
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 18
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 16
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 16
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 18
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Jas. A. Parsons, Clark, Caibarien, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr E. English, Crowell, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Enterprise, Fisher, Petersburg, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Helen J. Holway, Thompson, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr J. Paine, Stevens, 6 days from Portsmouth, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell & Co.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, 5 days from Provincetown, with fish to Calvin S. Crowell & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Boston.

Steamtug America, Virden, 2 days from Washington, D. C., having in tow a double-ender to W. P. Clyde & Co. Outside the Capes saw two brigs coming in; at Fourteen Feet Bank, saw ship Bazaar, from Liverpool; off Cross Ledge Lightship, saw brig Teaser, from Jamaica, and an unknown brig.

BELOW.

Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, from Matanzas; brigs Mary Rice, Borce, from Pernambuco; and American Union, Willoughby, from Turk's Island.

Captain George Gowler, of steamtug S. J. Christian, reports brigs Teaser and Batchelder at the Buoy on the Middle; ship Bazaar at Morris Liston's; brig Mary Rice off Wilmington Creek; and a brig off Brandywine.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 11.—No boats leave to-day for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 11.—The following barges leave to-night, eastward:—

Luan; Joe; A. R. Van Buren; C. V. Houghton; W. E. Roberts; and Captain George, all with coal, for New York.

Shawnee, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 13.—The barges Gen. Foote and Julia Krapp, with coal, left for New York yesterday.

Telegrams from New Brunswick and Bordentown this A. M., state that "Trade is moving on Delaware and Raritan canal finely." L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ferdinand, Meyer, cleared at New York 11th inst. for Bremen via Philadelphia.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, for Liverpool, sailed from Southwest Pass 5th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Charleston 9th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 364 bales upland cotton, 10 do. shirtings, 10 do. thread, 69 do. yarn, 8 do. rags, 2 casks wine, 5 bbls. whisky, 3 do. brandy, 140 tcs. rice, 2·0 bbls. rosin, 5 hhds. iron, 2 crates rope cuttings, and sundry pkgs.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, hence for Portsmouth, passed Cape Cod noon 11th inst.

Steamer Curlew, Clark, hence, at Boston 9th inst., via Holmes' Hole.

Barque Rhea, Buckholtz, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 27th ult.

Barque Sir Colin Campbell, Murray, hence for Hamburg, passed Peterhead 26th ult.

Barque Peter Rickmers, Meyer, cleared at New York 11th inst. for Bremen via Philadelphia.

Barque Eva, Daniels, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havre 24th ult.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, at Milk River, Ja., 16th ult., for Philadelphia soon.

Brig W. N. Z., Herman, at Milk River, Ja., 16th ult., for Philadelphia 28th.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, at Pensacola 3d inst., from Matanzas, loading for Cuba.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, cleared at St. John, N. B., 9th inst. for Cardenas.

Brig Ruby, Leney, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 9th inst.

Schr Robert Huddell, Mallory, hence, at Galveston 3d instant.

Schrs Warren C. Nelson, Rose, and A. M. Edwards, Hanson, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.

Schrs Wm. N. Gesner, Smith, and Helen, Carey, hence, at Norfolk 10th inst.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, at St. Mary's, Ga., 6th inst., for Philadelphia, loading.

Schrs Fannie Warner, Dickinson, for New Haven; J. Lancaster, Williams, for Bridgeport; and J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, for Hartford, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 10th inst.

Schrs Surge, Warwick, from New London, and Gale, Lynch, from New Haven, at New York 10th inst., both for Philadelphia.

Schrs Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, for Middleton, and Lena Hunter, Perry, hence for Allyn's Point, at New London 8th inst. and sailed again next day.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Norwich 8th instant.

Schrs Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, and R. H. Shannon, Dilks, sailed from Providence 10th inst. for Morris River, to winter.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, sailed from Newburyport 9th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 10th inst., with 300 tons phosphate rock.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Trinity House, London, has given notice that the following alterations have been made in Caldy Island Light, Bristol Channel:—

The illuminating apparatus has been changed from reflectors to lenses, and of the first order. The light to seaward, as heretofore, is a fixed white light, between the bearings SW. by W. round by north to E. by S. ¾ S., but red from the Woolhouse Shoal and Highcliff Bank, or from SW. by W. to S. by W. ½ W., and westward towards Old Castle head from E. by S. ¾ S. to SE. by E. Over the remainder of the circle, including Caldy road, the light will be visible, except where obscured by the land.

Also, that early in December, 1869, a lightvessel will be placed between Bardsey Island and South Stack, Carnarvon Bay. The light will be a revolving light with white and red flashes at intervals of twenty seconds, in the order of two white and one red. The lightvessel will be moored in thirty fathoms at low water springs, S.S.W. ¾ W., 12¾ miles from the South Stack Lighthouse. The light is intended to facilitate the navigation of St. George's Channel, and to indicate to vessels their position when they may be influenced by the indraught of Carnarvon Bay. Also, that further particulars will be published in due course.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 23 deg. westerly in 1869.

By order,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1869.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

$40 SILK VELVET CLOAKS.
Finest Silk Velvet Cloaks.
$7 and $8 Beaver Cloaks.
$9 and $10 Caraculla Cloaks.
Finest and Medium Cloaks.
Real Astrachan Skin Cloaks.
MUFFS.—Muffs to match.
SHAWLS.
$5·00 Heavy Largest Long Shawls.
$5·50, $6·00, Heavy Largest Long Shawls.
Extra Fine Woollen Long Shawls.
$12 Extra Good Paisley Square Shawls.
$19 Extra Good Paisley Long Shawls.
1200 Shawls, Elegant Display, $1 to $75.
CLOAKINGS.
Beavers, $2·50 to $8·00.
Astrachans, $6·00 to $18·00.
Chinchillas, $3·50 to $9·00.
Caracullas, $2·00 to $18·00.
Fancy Cloakings.
SILK VELVETS.
Silk Cloaking Velvets, $6 to $18.
Best Black Velveteens, 75 cents to $4·00.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street,

Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holidays.

LINEN HDKFS.
A full line for Ladies, Gents and Children, from the lowest to the finest grades.
EMBROIDERIES,
In French work and Hamburg, choice styles.
LINEN SETS,
From the plainest style to the finest imported.
TIDIES,
In great variety and entirely new designs.
LACES.
Pointe, Pointe d'Applique, Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure, in new patterns.
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS,
And a great variety of [11 29 mwflm
FANCY ARTICLES.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
J. W. RULON & SONS,
12 11 3t* No. 22 North FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.
Will Continue the Sale
OF HIS
Fine Stock of Dry Goods,
Commencing Monday, Dec. 13,
AT STILL
GREATER REDUCTIONS.

500 PAIRS BLANKETS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
ALPACAS REDUCED TO 25 CTS.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ CENTS.

500 Pieces Bonnet Velvets
AT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT BEFORE JANUARY 1. 12 11 3t

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that for THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK SALE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPORTATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for the

Holidays.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS.
EXPOSITION DO. DO.
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Together with a large and general stock of

WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. 12 6 mwf10t

Shawls Lower in Price.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR STOCK OF
FINE SHAWLS.

EXTRA FINE BROCHE,
MEDIUM GRADE BROCHE,
LOW GRADE BROCHE,
BLACK AND SCARLET CENTRES,
OPEN AND FILLED CENTRES,
WOOLLEN LONG SHAWLS,
ALL REDUCED FOR
Christmas Presents.

Camels' Hair Scarfs, Broad Roman Sashes, Red Point Lace Collars, Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets, New Shape Linen Collars, Jack Tar Shape Point Lace and Linen Collars, Handkerchiefs, in splendid boxes. 10 16 smw

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—
J. REMINGTON FAIRLAMB'S
"TREASURED TOKENS,"
at the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
with a fine cast and large Orchestra and Chorus, under the direction of the composer.
MATINEE (3 o'clock) WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.
Seats secured at Trumpler's Music Store. [12 10 4t*

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.
Colonel Fitzgerald's new Romantic Drama, in five acts,
PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES.
PATRICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW.
Patrice....Miss LAURA KEENE
FOURTH CHILDREN'S MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
THE PLAY—POOR BABES IN THE WOODS;
OR, THE KIND FAIRY BIRDS.
Evening, doors open at 7. Commence at ¼ to 8.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
LAST WEEK OF OVERLAND ROUTE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
THE OVERLAND ROUTE.
NEW SCENERY! GREAT CAST!
Mrs. JOHN DREW as....Mrs. Sebright
Aided by the Full Company.
Saturday—Benefit of R. CRAIG.
Several Comedies in Rehearsal.
LITTLE DORRIT in preparation.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 13,
Seventh Night of the renowned Artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
in the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled
MARY WARNER.
Mary Warner....Miss BATEMAN
George Warner....Mr. GEORGE JORDAN
Milly Rigg....Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS
In order to accommodate families, a MATINEE will be given EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON during the season. Doors open at 1½ o'clock. To commence at 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.
Last Six Nights of the Greatest Gymnasts of the Age, RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle LUPO-MILLER BEALL; MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song; Mad'lle DE ROSA. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
STAR WEEK! STAR WEEK!
THIS EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT,
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe, introducing Weekly Endless Novelties.
Engagement of the Great Comedian,
Mr. FRANK BROWER, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
First Week—Mr. Brower's Virginia Mummy.
First Week—Kent's Girl of the Period.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c. 12 13 6t

MUSICAL AND TABLEAUX
ENTERTAINMENT
AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
THIS EVENING,
BY THE BEST AMATEURS
IN THE CITY,
IN AID OF THE
BETHANY FAIR.
Admission....75 Cents.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
Names of New Pupils should be entered
BEFORE THE 15th OF DECEMBER.
There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office,
No. 1024 WALNUT STREET. [12 1 14t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIGNOR BLITZ
in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son,
THEODORE BLITZ.
Evenings at 7½. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

ART GALLERIES.

THE VATICAN,
No. 1010 CHESNUT Street,
Statuary, Bronzes, and Vases
CHOICE GEMS OF ART,

And articles of taste for the adornment of parlor, library, hall, and boudoir, and for Bridal and Christmas Gifts.

Articles at all prices, from ONE DOLLAR to ONE HUNDRED EACH.

Spacious show rooms up stairs. 12 1 wfm10trp

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents.
ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box.
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. [11 10rp

FURS.

1107 CHESNUT STREET.
MUFFS GIVEN AWAY!
We are giving away
Fine Black Astrachan Muffs
FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest
FURS AND ROBES
In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.
M. MARTIN & CO.,
12 11 1mrp No. 1107 CHESNUT Street.

SABLE FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 44 years ago.
10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN C. NIPPES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN C. NIPPES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 14, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 209 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 4 6 8 10 13 ROBERT P. DECHERT, Auditor.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1869.

RELEASE OF THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The gunboats recently built at New York and Mystic for the Spanish Government were released on Saturday last, on motion of the United States District Attorney. This action is said to be based on a withdrawal of the pretext urged by the Peruvian Minister. They were originally seized at his instance, because he alleged that they would probably be used in the prosecution of Spanish hostilities against Peru; but he now professes to be perfectly satisfied that they are not intended for this purpose, and this acknowledged removal of the cause of the seizure is speedily followed by their release, so that they will soon be on their way to Cuba to render efficient service in extinguishing the rebellion. For a time the hope was entertained by the American advocates of the Cuban cause that a new excuse would be found in our neutrality laws for a continued detention of these effective adjuncts of Spanish power, but no such effort was made. This neglect, coupled with the refusal of the President to recommend, in his message, the recognition of Cuba, and with the determination of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to pursue a similar policy of non-interference and strict neutrality, render the success of the insurrection more doubtful than ever; and while Spain will be incited to renewed exertions by the action of this country, the rebels will be confronted with increased and apparently insurmountable difficulties. The ultra champions of free Cuba fiercely denounce the indifference manifested by our Government, and they are disposed to hold it responsible for the failure of the patriots to overthrow Spanish power. But these denunciations will have little weight with those who consider how little the Cubans have accomplished, by their inherent strength, during their protracted struggle. They have never gained undisputed possession of a single recognized seaport, and their leaders seem to have anticipated that their final triumph would be won by American aid rather than through brave and persistent exertions of the Creoles. Of the latter, thousands who pretend to be zealous champions of Cuban independence have voluntarily expatriated themselves, and when they return to the ever faithful isle it is rather to make to Spanish officials false protestations of loyalty to prevent the confiscation of their estates, than to do good service in the patriot armies. It is not singular that a struggle maintained in this style should be attended with too little positive success to justify the recognition of truly neutral nations. Whatever may be our sympathies, we cannot safely depart from our traditional policy to play the part of knight errant; for in exhausting our energies to secure the liberties of foreign countries, we would scarcely fail to lose our own. And in considering the propriety of recognition, we must be governed not by our feelings, but by the facts, whether they accord or clash with our wishes. In this instance, even our sympathies are to some extent divided by the vigorous efforts to liberalize the Spanish Home Government, and the growing disposition to establish in Cuba, as well as other portions of the Spanish dominions, many of the reforms that would have only been attainable in past times by a revolution. While this fact has exerted no little influence in checking the vigor of the insurrectionary movement, it will do much to assuage the mortification of its defeat, and to prepare Cuba for the truly republican government which, sooner or later, she will establish.

FOX'S POLICE.

Mayor Fox has taken the trouble to prepare a statement of the arrests made during the first ten months of the present year, with the causes assigned for each, which we publish to-day in our local columns, together with the arrests for the corresponding months of 1868. It will be seen that the total for the ten months of 1869 is 32,083, while for the ten months of 1868 it reaches but 30,380. This is doubtless regarded by Mayor Fox as a remarkable proof of an increased efficiency on the part of the police, but when we carry the comparison still further back, the showing does not become quite so flattering, as witness the following figures:—

Arrests during 10 months of	1869,	32,083
" " "	1868,	30,380
" " "	1867,	36,566
" " "	1866,	36,317

Thus, while Mayor Fox's police have made, during the first ten months of their power, 1703 more arrests than were made during the corresponding period of the previous year, their work still falls 4483 below the corresponding months of 1867, and 4234 below 1866. It is a noticeable fact, moreover, that the arrests during 1869 on the charge of drunkeness and disorderly conduct, or drunkenness alone, exceed by 1957 the arrests during 1868 for the same trivial charges, thus showing that the arrests made by the present police force on serious charges fall 254 below the number for the previous year; and when the excess of 583 in the number of arrests for corner-lounging is added, the showing for Mayor Fox's police is by so much the worse. In the fearfully prevalent crime of larceny the arrests during 1869 fall considerably below those of 1868, which is not by any means a good sign, unless we presume that the efficiency of the present police has become so well known among the thieving portion of the community as to deter them in some measure from gratifying their plundering propensities. Altogether, we scarcely regard Mayor Fox's statistical exhibit as calculated to remove the wide-spread opinion on the part of law-abiding citizen, that our present police force is the most inefficient that we have had since the consolidation of the city.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

General H. H. Wells, the defeated radical candidate for Governor of Virginia, appears disposed to accept the situation as he finds it. Instead of joining hands with the disappointed office-seekers, who regard their defeat as a sufficient excuse for the continuance of military government, and endeavoring to account for the success of his opponent by allegations of intimidation and fraud, General Wells writes a manly letter, in which he not only expresses the hope that Virginia will at once be restored to her rightful position in the Union, but also urges the prime necessity and justice of a universal amnesty, in order, as he says, to "deprive every man of the least vestige of excuse for inflicting injustice upon others in retaliation for wrongs or political disabilities suffered by himself." This is the right spirit, and the sooner it becomes universal among the so-called radicals of the Southern States, the better for the South and the country at large. Proscription has answered its original purpose—that of enforcing the Congressional policy of reconstruction; and it is neither wise nor safe to endeavor to pervert it to another purpose—that of keeping a certain class of men in office throughout all the lately rebellious States. Congress should hold the Southern leaders to a strict accountability, and where, as has been the case in Georgia, they appear disposed to violate their pledges, and attempt to turn the tide of reconstruction backward, they should, by some sharp and decisive measure, be made to realize the fact that the nation is not to be trifled with. But where, as in Virginia, entire good faith and hearty co-operation in the reconstruction movement are manifested, there is but little doubt that "a universal act of notable amnesty," as General Wells calls it, would be productive of the very best results.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has forbidden delegations from the tribes to visit Washington for the purpose of laying their grievances before the Government, for the ostensible reason that the money thus expended can be used to better advantage in purchasing provisions and other necessaries of life; while, it is argued, the agent of each particular tribe can attend to the business of the tribe better than its own direct representatives. If the agents were all thoroughly honest men, whose sole object was the promotion of the welfare of the Indians, this argument would hold water; but everybody who has read anything about the management of our Indian affairs knows how far short of this standard fell the greater number of the agents under the old system. The appointment of the Quaker agents gave promise of a change for the better, but the plan has not yet been upon its trial sufficiently long to enable the country to see how successful it is destined to prove. In the meantime, it is not at all improbable that some of the tribes may have good cause to complain of their agents, and it is not at all likely that these officials will consent, under such circumstances, to bear their complaints to the capital. Moreover, these occasional visits of delegations of influential chiefs to the East tend to impress them with the strength and resources of the country, and teach them how foolish it is for their braves to resort to the war path, in the hope of making any headway against the whites.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pag

FIRST ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE
OF
FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING,
IMPORTED FABRICS
(For Custom Work)
and
FASHIONABLE GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING AT MARKET STREET PRICES!
THE ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK
OF
Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET

to be sold off, in preparation for the next season's trade, at LOWER PRICES than have ever before been marked on SUCH SUPERIOR GARMENTS, bringing their prices down to the level of the lowest prices of the more ordinary Ready-made Clothing. The kind of business which we do—dealing only in the FINEST and MOST FASHIONABLE styles and materials—necessitates the clearing of our counters at the close of each season, for we are determined never to offer to the patrons of our house any other than the Newest and Freshest Goods of each new season. Therefore we announce our FIRST GRAND CLEARING SALE, commenced on Friday, December 10.

WE OFFER

500 OVERCOATS, of the highest grade, Velvet Collared, Silk Lapelled, Satin-faced, and all that, at prices ranging from $16 to $35.
500 SUITS for Dress, Business, and Street wear, of all materials and styles, from $20 to $45.
400 COATS—Chesterfields, Sacks, Swallow-tails, Walking Coats, etc., etc.
400 PAIRS PANTS, cut in every style, made with greatest care, of finest goods, from $5 to $15.
300 VESTS—Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Cassimere, and Plush, from $3 to $10.

Together with the
BEST ASSORTMENT
OF FURNISHING GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

Our stock is not enormously large, of course, at the present time, but every article of it is warranted "FINEST," AND IT ALL
MUST BE SOLD
BY OR ABOUT THE
FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR.

Every facility will be given customers or visitors to inspect our goods, and to fully satisfy themselves that now is their
BEST OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE
BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Manufacturer of Finest Clothing,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
At Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET. 12 13

METHODIST MISSIONARY MASS Meeting on TUESDAY, 14th inst., consisting of Missionary Love Feast in GREEN STREET CHURCH, GREEN and TENTH Streets, at 2½ P. M., when Bishop SIMPSON will preside, and Evening services at UNION CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, at 7 o'clock, when Bishop SCOTT will preside, and addresses be delivered by Bishop JANES, Dr. JESSE T. PECK, and Dr. T. M. EDDY. 12 11 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 13 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 13 mth 9t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT, TRENTON, Dec. 11, 1869.
The water will not be drawn from the level of the Delaware and Raritan Canal until the 25th instant.
J. G. STEVENS,
12 13 mw13t Engineer and Superintendent.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held at the HALL of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Address by THOMAS M. COLEMAN, Esq. Essay by Dr. J. E. ROBERTS.
Question for discussion—"How can we best carry on the Temperance work in our several churches?"
The public are invited. 1t

FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD THE 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, at the PENNA. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, No. 3921 LOCUST Street, West Philadelphia, the proceeds to be applied to the payment for the "Home." 12 11

CLOTHING.

SIX } GOOD { REASONS
WHY } { PEOPLE
BUY } { CLOTHING
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall.

Reason number one,
That under the sun,
There's no place like GREAT BROWN HALL.

Reason number two,
They have clothes nice and new,
For short folks, and stout folks, and tall.

Reason number three,
As folks easily see,
The customers all are delighted.

Reason number four,
'Tis an elegant store,
And the public are freely invited.

Reason number five,
They appear to thrive
By selling the clothes so low

Reason number six,
They are free from tricks,
As the people who deal there know.

It is the most
Reasonable thing
In the world
That you should
Buy your clothes,
Fine Winter Clothes,
At reasonable prices,

AT THE
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of [1] 20 wfm6wrp
Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

DURABILITY,
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY
Are combined in our
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Which we are making to measure for
$22.
Also, our
Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.
We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.
EVANS & LEECH,
11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
900 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp
JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm6 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 8 5p4

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS
At Very Low Prices,
AT
PETERSONS',
No. 306 Chesnut Street.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF ALL KINDS!—To suit all ages, all tastes, and all pockets, will be found for sale at very low prices at PETERSONS', 306 Chesnut street.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS!—THE LARGEST assortment to select from, and at lower prices than anywhere else, will be found for sale at PETERSONS', 306 Chesnut street.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS!—TWENTY-one different Editions to select from, are now selling at retail to all, at publishers' lowest wholesale prices. Some of the editions have five hundred illustrations in. Call in and examine them, and purchase a set of one of the editions, as they are now within the reach of all, at T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

COLORED PICTURE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—The largest assortment in the city, and at the lowest prices, will be found for sale at PETERSONS', 306 Chesnut street.

The largest stock of Books in the city, suitable for Presents, to suit all ages and all pockets, are for sale at lower prices than anywhere else, at
T. B. Peterson & Brothers'
No. 306 Chesnut St.,
1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR HOLIDAY GOODS
GO TO
NEWMAN'S
NEW STORE,
No. 48 N. EIGHTH STREET.
NEW STORE,
NEW GOODS,
LOW PRICES.
Just opened a large lot of
FINE JARDINIERES AND CARD RECEIVERS,
Which we sell for LESS THAN GOLD COST of Importation at
NEWMAN'S NEW STORE,
No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, COLLARS, CUFFS, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCHED, CORDED, AND TUCKED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, THREAD, VAL. AND POINT LACE COLLARS, AT
NEWMAN'S NEW STORE,
No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.
WRITING DESKS,
WORK BOXES,
SATCHEL PORTMONNAIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
NEWMAN'S,
No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.
1t PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!
Every Variety
IN
QUALITY AND FINISH.
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
12 6 17t4p PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mth§

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 15 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.
OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.
COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES. CIDER.
COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,
No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17trp BELOW CHESNUT.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
CANS LARGE AND FULL.
The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

WANTS.

$5000 WANTED.—A MAN WITH THIS amount as active or silent partner in a mechanical manufacturing business, well established, paying large profits, and only wanting increased capital to make it one of the best businesses in Philadelphia.
Address "STEAM,"
12 13 2t* "Evening Telegraph" Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED House, convenient to Eighth and Arch streets. Must have modern conveniences, etc.
TRASK & WHITING.
12 13 2trp Nos. 39 and 41 North EIGHTH Street.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of January.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Crape Poplin
Only 25c.,
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Roubaix Poplins,
Only 25c.
Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Double Fold.
Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
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$2·25, worth $3·00.

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Black Silks,
Best Lyons Make,
$2·50, worth $3·25.

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Hosiery of all Kinds, from
25 to 33 less than before.

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Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33⅓ Less.

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Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co.
Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
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WANTED, 375,000 MEN. WANTED, 175,000 BOYS.

TO ATTEND THE GREAT DAILY CLOTHING SALES OF BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, *No. 518 Market street, Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, Where better bargains are given daily to purchasers of Clothing than anywhere else. Call before purchasing, and compare our goods with those offered elsewhere as special bargains; a* "FAIR TEST" *is all we ask.*

UNDEFINED AILMENTS.—There are many ailments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently specific to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise from a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least three cases out of five, is a lack of brisk vital action in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health, and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been recommended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMCH BITTERS.

Its ingredients were selected from the vegetable kingdom, originally, with the view to the invigoration of the physique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved that these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in this celebrated preparation. Not only as a specific for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a *household remedy for all the minor ailments* incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation, based on unimpeachable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietary or officinal medicine in use.

CHINA CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, are determined to reduce stock by the 1st of January, and are offering their large stock of fancy goods at unprecedentedly low prices.

Bohemian Cologne Sets of Puff-Box and Two Bottles, 90 cents.

Bohemian Liquor Sets of Six Glasses, Waiter and Decanter, $1.

Parian Marble Busts, 75 cents.

A large assortment of Bronze and Parian Statuary.

Three Hundred styles Bohemian and China Vases, from 60 cents to $25 per pair. Five Hundred different patterns of Cologne Sets. An endless variety of Lava Ornaments. A splendid stock of Decorated Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets. A complete assortment of White French China, Stone China, and Glass Ware. All marked down

UNDER GOLD PRICES.

Store Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS, SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS, are speedily cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all *Affections of the Lungs* by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the Cough, relieving the inflammation, and giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all Druggists.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The sale to-morrow at T. Birch & Son's auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, comprises Beautiful Bohemian Cologne Sets, Bisque and Parian Figures and Busts, Jardinieres, Cut-glass Decanters, Liquor Sets, Terra Cotta and French China Ware, Motto Cups with Saucers, Odorizers, Ladysets, Smoking Sets etc., suitable for Holiday Presents.

The sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued at 7½ in the evening.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.

OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 957), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

WILLIAM W. ALTER.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE PARHAM

New Family Sewing Machine is a first-class lock-stitch machine, elegant in style and finish, perfectly simple in construction, and designed for every description of family sewing and light manufacturing purposes.

PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street.

Agents wanted.

PARHAM SEWING MACHINES are sold on terms to suit all. Call and examine.

No. 704 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

EVERY variety of Ready-made Clothing at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

LLOYD—CASKEY.—December 8, 1869, by Rev. John Thompson, at the residence of the bride's sister, in Fox Chase, Mr. JOHN H. LLOYD, of Philadelphia, to Miss LAVINIA CASKEY, of Frankford, Pa.

ROBINSON—BAUM.—On the 20th of October, 1869, by Rev. G. W. Maclaughlin, Mr. ANDREW C. ROBINSON, of this city, to Miss ANNIE BAUM, of Chester city.

SCOTT—GRAHAM.—November 4, at the Cathedral, Bombay, India, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, W. SCOTT, Esq., C. E., to JENNIE W., eldest daughter of A. H. Graham, M. D., of this city.

DIED.

BROUNN.—On the 11th instant, Mr. THOMAS J. BROUNN.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100, I. O. of O. F.; Jordan Encampment, No. 55, I. O. of O. F.; Social Friends Lodge, No. 19, K. of P.; the members of the Board of School Directors, Eighteenth section, and the employes of the Reading Railroad, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1152 Emery street, near Richmond street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

CALLAHAN.—On the 12th instant, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. MARTHA CALLAHAN, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 Thompson street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

LAURENCE.—On the 11th instant, EDITH LAURENCE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Jacob T. Fulce, No. 1102 Green street, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Swedesborough, N. J.

MORT.—On the 10th instant, Mr. WILLIAM P. MORT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1619 Swain street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WALKER.—On the 11th instant, JESSE R., son of Sarah and the late John R. Walker, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1208 N. Sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } LACES

In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

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NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

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PURCHASERS OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF BOOKS OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH. 12 1 20trp

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New and Beautiful Books,
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Also for sale,
Bibles & Devotional Books.

We are also constantly receiving from London a great variety of SCRIPTURE PRINTS, DIAGRAMS FOR LECTURES, and everything suitable for the illustration of Sunday School lessons.

Catalogues of the Society's Publications and Specimens of their Periodicals may be obtained gratuitously at the Depository of the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

11 29 mwf5w

TWO NEW BOOKS
READY THIS DAY.

I.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
BY MADAME DE SEGUR.
Translated by Mrs. Coleman and her daughters (the translators of the Muhlbach Novels) illustrated by Dore and Jules Didier. 12mo. Extra cloth.

II.
LENNY THE ORPHAN.
BY MRS. HOSMER.
With illustrations by Faber. 16mo. Extra cloth.

Just published by PORTER & COATES,
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

ASTRACHANS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
SWAN SKINS,
FUR BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
VELVETEENS,
GENTS' SUITINGS,
BOYS' CASSIMERES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,

FOR SUITS.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

12 9 t25rp PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES & LEE,

No 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewin Machine.
OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan, $10 Per Month.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
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THE AMERICAN

COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS

In Beautiful Clusters,

AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

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HOLIDAY GOODS,

Such as all the
NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,
CHAIRS, TOWEL-RACKS. FOOT-RESTS.
Also, a full line of
PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS,
WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.
MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwlm

CARPETINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAYS.

SUBSTANTIALS FOR 1869

Prices Down with Gold.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
OTTOMANS, HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS (Bordered and Plain).

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 26 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.

Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

THIRD WEEK

OF THE

MAMMOTH SALE.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS!

House Thronged Every Day!
The People Appreciate it!
Thousands of Garments Sold

About $350,000 Worth Still to be Disposed of!

LOW PRICES ARE DOING IT!

The people are now convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY, and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition !!!

THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTORS SALE held one year ago, at which the people well remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF OUR CASE:

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($800,000) in the purchase and manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about **$500,000**, leaving us Three Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year; hence we are determined at all hazards to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

We, then, offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK at prices as low as those prevailing at the Great Sale of last Fall, bringing some of our prices far below the cost of manufacturing.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND WHOLE STACKS OF

Boys' Clothing at less than the cost of manufacturing.

Call and see for yourself. We surely have something you want, and you shall have it if any reasonable accommodation of prices will induce you to buy. REMEMBER, EVERY GARMENT IS TO BE SOLD.

The Great Oak Hall Buildings,

S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

This sale is positively to clear out $300,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OAK HALL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
21 mws;rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
Fine Watches.

Just received, a lot of very superior Watches, on commission, that must be closed out by the first of the year. They have been made to order by one of the finest makers in Geneva; warranted equal to the Jurgensen or Frodsham in every respect.

ISAAC DIXON,
12 11 10t* No. 120 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

Closing Out at Reduced Prices
PREVIOUS TO
Making Alterations in Our Store.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
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USEFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ROSEWOOD DESKS, RUSSIA AND TURKEY
WRITING-CASES,
foreign and domestic.
VIENNA, PARIS, AND LONDON FINE
POCKET-BOOKS,
in Russia, Turkey, and Calf.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

XYLOPLASTIQUE INKSTANDS, TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHTS, and MATCH BOXES, SCOTCH GOODS—A large assortment.

Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Elegantly engraved.

N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving their orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

ROGERS, WOSTENHOLM AND OTHER FINE English makes,
Pocket-Knives and Scissors.
BRONZE AND CARVED WOOD
INKSTANDS
in great variety.
CARVED PAPER KNIVES, BOOK-MARKERS, PEN-HOLDERS, TRAYS, MATCH and STAMP BOXES, in Wood and Ivory.
MASON & CO.,
11 26fmwtd25 No. 907 CHESNUT Street.

THREE DAYS. THREE DAYS.

GREAT ART SALE.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

DECEMBER 15, 16, and 17

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, will be sold at Public Sale, at

ROBINSON'S GALLERY, No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS,
FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS,
SPLENDID DRESDEN ENAMELS,
SPLENDIDLY FRAMED.

The Pictures will be sold in elegant GOLD-GILT and WALNUT FRAMES, suitable for Private Sales.

This sale will afford the finest opportunity for the selection of elegant

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Among the artists represented are the well-known names of

BROCHART, PARIS, BODDINGTON, LONDON,
WILSON, GLASGOW, HOFFER, DUSSELDORF,
SCHULTZE, DUSSELDORF, DANTZE, MUNICH,
BONFIELD, AMERICA, MORAN, AMERICA,
RICHARDS, AND OTHERS, AMERICA.

The Dresden Enamels, Plain and Colored Engravings, and Painted Photos, by Wilson, of London, are real Gems of Art, and not to be excelled in the world.

The Galleries are now on free exhibition, open to the public day and evening until the days of sale.

12 9 6t MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

NEW-YORKISMS.

Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

Death of a Miser.

It never rains but it pours; it never necrologi-showers without there being a mortuary. A few weeks ago I recorded the death of mysterious miser, Lyman Allen by name; a days since I was under the necessity of obituarizing a Mr. Thompson, a miser in art; to-day I am impelled to ask you to deplore with me the demise of Mr. Edward V. Tardy, who died on Saturday, worth fifty thousand dollars, and who during the last thirty years of his life has lived upon the garbage gathered from the gutters. He and his sister, who was quite as talented a miseress, in her way, as he was a miser in his, lived together in a wretched basement in Greenwich avenue. Though in the enjoyment of ample means, they spent the day in investigating the gutters, ash-barrels, and waste boxes of the city with hooks, and made a profitable living as garbage gatherers alone. Some weeks ago Miss Tardy fell sick, and to save the expense of a physician, her devoted brother had her taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where she died. Soon after he became an invalid himself, and would literally have starved to death on his wretched pallet in the Greenwich avenue basement, had he not been discovered by a former friend — one of those chums whom misery often makes—a sort of Machiavellian Good Samaritan, at once a cynic and a philanthropist. He it was who conveyed him to his residence upon Sixth avenue, where Mr. Tardy died, leaving all his money to a great nephew. The circumstances of his death, and the penurious habits of the latter half of his life, derive some interest from the fact that his uncle was once French Minister to this country.

Mormonism in this City.

Mr. Brigham Young, Jr., and three of his friends are now in this city, conducting themselves as becomes much-married men away from home. I hear that Mr. Young has been for some days in Philadelphia, and you are of course aware that the reputed reason of his extended visit there is that his third wife, *nee* Fenton, has just returned thither from Utah and refuses to go back again. It is stated that the lady is disgusted with what she saw of married life there. The position of the wedded women she pronounces degrading. They have no will of their own. They learn their husband's maxims by heart and repeat them by rote, like a poll parrot, and this is quite sufficient to account for the lady's contempt for pretty pol-ygamy! Mr. Young is understood to have gone to Philadelphia for the express purpose of recalling her to her senses, and of offering to her father a lucrative position in Utah if he could be induced to go thither.

Le Pere Hyacinthe.

It would have been strange indeed if Le Pere Hyacinthe should have left this city—as he did on Saturday in the steamer Pereire for Havre—without incurring the charge of being a humbug. He behaved too modestly to suit the genius of New York. There is not an "interviewer" in New York who speaks well of him. Every species of bribery was tried upon him, and all failed. He snubbed New York and was snubbed by Boston, and in both sets of circumstances he maintained his equanimity. The eloquence of his lecture at the Academy was more picturesque than any *mise en scene* yet presented there. Cannot "charity" be said to have covered a multitude of "scenes"?

L. O. R.

On Saturday night, at a certain number in Bleecker street, a secret society, called the Law and Order Regulators, held its first meeting. It is composed of reformers who, perceiving that the times are out of joint, are determined to set them right, and make them double-jointed, so as to do an extra amount of work. They erect themselves into a Vehme-Gericht to judge judges, execute criminals, free innocent prisoners, and arrest sentenced fugitives. They intend to reform society, to snatch the false weights from the scales of justice, and strike the leaden shoes from the feet of the law. When sentenced prisoners, on their way from the court room to the penitentiary, cease to escape, when judgment is not suspended against deliberate murderers, when the bench and the pulpit are not afraid to speak the truth and shame the devil, you may be sure that the L. O. R. is at the bottom of the matter.

Dowling on Drunkenness.

Judge Dowling has been delivering himself of some happy and severe remarks in regard to the new regulation by Superintendent Kennedy, by virtue of which persons arrested overnight for drunkenness are detained in durance until after 9 o'clock next morning, instead of being brought before the magistrates several hours earlier, as was formerly the custom. Owing to the new edict, bummers and gentlemen are herded together and marched in public ignominy through the streets, to their own disgrace and confusion. Justice Dowling evidently sides with the wine-bibbers—although it is not through the "fellow-feeling" that is said to make "us wondrous kind."

Russian Opera.

Neither Paris nor London has yet had Russian opera. That novelty is reserved for this city, and will be first enjoyed here next Wednesday night, at the French theatre. The season will comprise six nights and one matinee. The first opera will be *Ascold's Tomb*, a sufficiently frigid subject. The sale of seats promises to be very large, and in fact the manager will do a Russian business.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the new romantic Irish drama of *Patrice* has made a hit, and it will be continued until further notice. Colonel Fitzgerald is now announced as the author of this piece, which is certainly superior to any of his previous dramatic efforts. *Patrice* is placed upon the stage in very handsome style, and it is better worthy the attention of the public than most of the sensation dramas of the day.

A new play entitled *Champagne; or, Step by Step* is announced as in preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman attracted crowded houses last week with her personation of "Mary Warner," and she will repeat it this evening and till further notice.

A new military drama entitled *Not Guilty* will shortly be produced.

AT THE ARCH the scenic comedy of the *Overland Route* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the ever popular Frank Brower has been engaged for six nights.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the new burlesques of *The School for Scandal* and *Mary Warner* will be produced this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a new programme of magical wonders this evening at the Assembly Buildings.

OPERA DI CAMERA.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb will produce his new *Opera di Camera* entitled *Treasured Tokens* at the Chesnut Street Theatre. The libretto, written by Mr. Fairlamb, is simple but effective, and it ought to act well. As the work of a Philadelphia composer this opera is entitled to much consideration, and the performance on Wednesday ought to attract a crowded house. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject will be "Habit," and a fine discourse may be expected.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.—The concluding lecture of Mr. Pugh's first series will be delivered on Thursday evening, December 16, by Wendell Phillips, who will give his celebrated oration on "Daniel O'Connell."

On Wednesday afternoon next Mr. Paul Du Chaillu will tell the young folks how he fared "Among the Cannibals."

On last Saturday afternoon Mr. Du Chaillu had a crowded and delighted audience to listen to his lecture "Under the Equator." His style of talking is admirably suited to children, and he is at once graphic and amusing. His lecture was a rambling and disconnected talk about his adventures in Africa, and he jumped from one subject to another without much consideration for oratorical proprieties, but this familiar, unaffected manner of lecturing suited the children exactly, and the audience, young and old, listened with breathless attention while the explorer related some perilous adventure, or they exploded with laughter at his funny descriptions of comic incidents. Mr. Du Chaillu illustrated his lecture with a number of handsome paintings, weapons, implements, etc.

THE FAIR now open at Concert Hall in aid of the new Broad Street Synagogue makes a very handsome display of fancy articles, and is deserving of the patronage of our citizens.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S second matinee of the season will be given on Wednesday next at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. This performance will be devoted to the illustration of Schubert's works. Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by Signor Ettore Barili, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, and Mr. Wenzel Kopta.

AN ASTONISHER.

A Man who Carries his Scalp in his Pocket—Positively Shocking Stories of the Indian Country.

From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

A few days since an Englishman named William Thompson arrived here from the West, on his way to Buffalo, where he had friends living. He was in destitute circumstances, but through the kindness of many of our citizens his immediate wants were fully supplied, and his pockets were well filled with money to enable him to care for himself in the future. This man is, indeed, a living wonder. He has been fearfully wounded in several places by the Indians and scalped, and the fact that he carries his scalp in his pocket is the best possible evidence of the truth of his statement. He has furnished us with some facts connected with his recent history, which we append substantially in his own words:—

I came to this country in 1854, and went West in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, where I remained until August 6, 1867, at which time I had charge of a gang of laborers. One day news came to the telegraph operator that the wire was cut on the line of the road. At about 9 P. M. I was ordered, with a detachment of six men, including the operator, to go and repair the wire. We had proceeded about six miles from the station to a place called Plum Creek, when the hand-car in which we were riding was thrown from the track and upset. Then came a yell and a volley of shots. We were surrounded by at least one hundred Indians of a tribe known as Cheyennes. Four of my comrades fled, leaving an Irishman and myself to do the best we could. He fought until he was killed. He was found in the morning with his tongue cut out, his eyes torn from their sockets, and six arrows stuck in his body. He was scalped also.

About the time my comrade was killed my ammunition gave out, and I felt as though no chance for my life was left. I received a blow on the head, and fell. I had previously been shot in three places—a gunshot wound in my right arm, fracturing the bones above the elbow, an arrow-shot in my neck, and another in the small of the back. The Indians were upon me in an instant, and the only hope was to feign death, which I did. They kicked me, hit me on the head with whip-stocks, scalped me, tomahawked me, and left me for dead.

About this time the freight train came along, which attracted their attention. I got up and ran the distance of a mile or thereabouts, when I became exhausted and lay down, bleeding very freely. Then came a crash. The engine and several of the cars were thrown from the track; the engineer and fireman were killed, scalped, and thrown into the firebox and burned to ashes. The attacking Indians plundered the train, carried the freight to the river, a distance of two miles, burned the cars, and disappeared about noon next day.

All this time I lay in the grass, not being able to help myself. Fortunately aid came soon after, in the shape of a Government train, accompanied by a band of Pawnees. They chased the party that had done so much damage, overtook and killed sixteen of them, and took a number of prisoners. My scalp, which had been dropped in the flight, was recovered.

I was taken to Omaha, cared for by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and remained in hospital there two years. Since I was scalped, however, the road has changed hands, and I am now thrown upon the charity of the world. My head is not healed up, and I have no means of earning a livelihood.

Mr. Thompson desires us to tender his most heartfelt thanks to the members of the Metropolitan Police, who very kindly did all in their power to make him comfortable, and collected a handsome sum for him. To the people of our city who contributed money to his relief he says, "God bless you."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

House-Furnishing Goods.

Will reduce our stock, previous to removal,

At Very Low Prices Indeed.

Christmas Goods

OFFERED AT COST. [12 1 wfmt25rp

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
IN
House Furnishing Goods
AND
TABLE CUTLERY,
AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 824 ARCH Street.
12 6 mwft25 J. H. CHRIST & BROS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22¾ Also, WOOL SACKS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p¼

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p¼ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.
Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.
Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.
Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.
Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.
Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

PLATE GLASS.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,
1 INCH THICK.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¼ AND ½ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ¼ and 3-16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

For sale by
B. H. SHOEMAKER,
205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,
11 19 fmw1m PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
No. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at

LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
ARE NOW OCCUPYING THEIR OWN BUILDING, THEIR STORE HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY RENEWED SINCE THEIR LATE FIRE.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
Looking Glass Warerooms,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1¾ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 ¼

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 18th day of December, 1869, for the period of two (2) years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1871, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market-houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, together with the collection and removal of all ashes, as well as the collection and burial of all dead animals.

Plans and specifications, with full particulars, may be had on application to the Health Office.

E. WARD, M. D., President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT, Secretary. 12 8 5t

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
UNITED STATES,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11¾ PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.

The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
SAMUEL WORK,
12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26¾

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2¾

REMOVAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
CORNER CARTER'S ALLEY,
1 3 tf Opposite Girard Bank.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26¾

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
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Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
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John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
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INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18¾
JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27¾

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
$513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6¾

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
(MARINE),
INCORPORATED 1794.
Capital $500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10
This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
CHARLES PLATT,
11 1 mwf t12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker,
Charles Spencer,
John A. Wright,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John M. Maris,
William Divine,
S. Morris Waln,
John B. McCreary,
J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16¾

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
Henry Lewis,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23¾

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¾

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2¾

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4¾ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11¾ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29¾ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

"SOLAR WONDERS."

he Marvels of the Sun—The Zollner Pictures—The Sun "Flames"—Solar Storms.

rom the London Spectator, November 13.

Astronomers have been revealing so many onders in the vast globe which rules the lanetary scheme, that we cannot yet hope to ee the startling results of their researces o-ordinated into a consistent whole. On very hand new marvels are being brought to ight. At one time Mr. Lockyer surprises us y exhibiting the amazing velocities with hich the solar storms rage across the blazing urface of our luminary. At another, the nergetic astronomer who presides over the Roman Observatory tells us of water within he fierce tumult of the solar spots. The Kew observers track the strange influences of he planets on the solar atmosphere, watching not only the great tide of spots which sweeps n the ten-year period over the solar stormzones, and then leaves our sun clear from speck or stain, but also the ripples of spotformation which come in shorter periods, and seem inextricably blended to ordinary observers with the great periodic disturbances. Lastly, Lockyer, Huggins, Zollner, and Secchi describe the magic changes of form which pass over tongues of flame, projecting thousands of miles from the solar surface. We have before s as we write a series of colored prominence pictures taken by Dr. Zollner, the eminen photometrician. It is impossible to contem plate these strange figures without a sense o he magnificence of the problem which the un presents to astronomers. Here are vast ntities—flames, if we will, but flames unlike ll those with which we are familiar. And hese vast tongues of fire assume forms which speak to us at once of the action of forces of he utmost violence and intensity. The very aspect of these objects at once teaches this, but it is the rapid changes of place and of figure to which the spots are subjected that are most significant on this point. Here is a vast cone-shaped flame, with a mushroom-shaped head of enormous proportions, the whole object standing 16,000 or 17,000 miles from the sun's surface. In the cone figure we see the uprush of lately imprisoned gases, in the outspreading head the sudden diminution of pressure as these gases reach the rarer upper atmosphere. But turn from this object to a series of six pictures placed beside it; and we see the solar forces in action. First, there is a vast flame, some 18,000 miles high, bowed towards the right, as though some fierce wind were blowing upon it. It extends in this direction some four or five thousand miles. The next picture represents the same object ten minutes later. The figure of the prominence has wholly changed. It is now a globe-shaped mass, standing on a narrow stalk of light above a row of flame-hillocks. It is bowed towards the left, so that in those short minutes the whole mass of the flame has swept thousands of miles away from its former position. Only two minutes later, and again a complete change of appearance. The stalk and flame-hillocks have vanished, and the globe-shaped mass has become elongated. Three minutes later the shape of the prominence has altered so completely that one can hardly recognize it for the same. The stalk is again visible, but the upper mass is bowed down on the right, so that the whole figure resembles a gigantic A, without the cross-bar and with the down-stroke abnormally thick. This great A is some twenty thousand miles in height, and the whole mass of our earth might be bowled between its legs without touching them! Four minutes pass, and again the figure has changed. The flame-hillocks reappear, the down-stroke of the A begins to raise itself from the sun's surface. Lastly, after yet another interval of four minutes, the figure of the prominence has lost all resemblance to an A, and may now be likened to a camel's head looking towards the right. The whole series of changes has occupied but twenty-three minutes, yet the flame exceeded our earth in volume ten-fold at the least. But Mr. Lockyer has recorded an instance of a yet more marvellous nature. A vast prominence extending seventy or eighty thousand miles from the sun's surface vanished altogether in ten minutes. The very way in which Zollner's drawings were taken savors of the marvellous. We have spoken of them as colored. They are ruby-red, and so the prominences appeared to the astronomer. The real light of the prominences is not only ruby-red, however, but rose-colored, with faint indications of pink, or even bluish tints. The fact is, that by the new method of observation the image of a prominence is formed by only a certain part of its light. We may say that out of the several colored images of the same prominence the astronomer selects one only for examination. The explanation of this is worth consideration, as it involves the essence of the method by which the prominences are seen at all. When we analyze lights with a simple prism as Newton did, we get instead of a round spot of white—that is, mixed light—a row of overlapping spots of different color. It was only when, instead of a round spot, a fine line of white light was analyzed, that one could detect the absence of images of this line along certain parts of the rainbow-colored streak—in other words, it was thus only that the dark lines of the spectrum could be seen. And it was to see these lines more clearly that the slit of the spectroscope was made so narrow and the rainbow-spectrum made so long by spectroscopists. But the observers of the prominences go back to the old method. If they used a narrow slit, a narrow strip of the prominence would alone form its spectrum, which would consist of a few bright lines. But by having a wide slit the whole prominence forms its spectrum, which consists of a few bright pictures of the prominences. There is a green picture corresponding to the bright spectral line called F, a red picture corresponding to the bright spectral line called C, and so on. If the whole set of pictures were formed at once we could see none of them, for there would be side by side with them the blazing solar spectrum which would obliterate them altogether, just as in ordinary telescopic observation the bright sunlight blots out the prominences from the view. But if the observer uses such a battery of prisms that the solar spectrum would be very long indeed, and if he admits to view only that part of the spectrum opposite which one of the prominence-images exists, he can then see that image quite distinctly, for the neighboring part of the solar spectrum is so reduced in splendor that it no longer obliterates the prominence figure. In this way, then, the observer selects one or other of the pictures of a prominence, either the red or the green picture, to examine. And strangely enough, it is by no means certain that the two pictures are alike. Rather it is highly probable that they are different, though we have not space here either to indicate reasons for believing this, or to explain the significance of the circumstance should it eventually be established.

It seems to us that when we consider the real dimensions of the solar globe, we appreciate more fully the wonderful nature of those processes of action indicated by recent researches, than when we regard these without direct reference to the sun's magnitude. How many of us really appreciate the enormous volume of the sun? We read certain figures in books of astronomy, but do we grasp their full significance? There is, however, a simple way of viewing the matter which at once opens our eyes to the vastness of the solar globe.

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HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patent procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tl 1

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1869.
On the petition of JANE QUANTIN and HENRY A. PINTARD, of Philadelphia, Pa., executors of Alphonse Quantin, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent to the said Alphonse Quantin on the 4th day of March, 1856, and reissued on the 27th day of October, 1868, and again reissued on the 19th day of January, 1869, for an improvement in the METHOD OF BOTTLING FLUID UNDER GASEOUS PRESSURE, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 1st day of February next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 11th day of February next, and that said petition be heard on the 16th day of February next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
12 6 m3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
Tuesday, Dec. 14, at the Exchange.
BEACH STREET, Eighteenth ward—Three-story Brick Dwelling.
HUTCHINSON STREET, south of Master—Two three-story Brick Dwellings.
CHESTER COUNTY—Valuable property known as the Franklin House and 16 acres of Land.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET, No. 830, (North)—Three-story Brick Dwelling.
TWENTY-FIRST AND CHERRY, N. E. corner—Valuable Lot.
THOMPSON STREET, west of Twenty-fifth—Valuable Lot.
COATES STREET, No. 2218—Modern Dwelling.
WALLACE STREET, No. 2215—Modern Dwelling.
FIFTH AND LOCUST, S. W. corner—Business Stand.
SUMMER STREET, No. 2132—Business Stand.
SHARSWOOD STREET, east of Twenty-fourth—Two three-story Brick Dwellings.
STEWARD STREET, east of Twenty-fourth—Two two-story Brick Dwellings.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 1616—Modern four-story Brick Residence.
FORTY-FOURTH STREET, north of Eadline—Brick Cottage.
ENTERPRISE STREET, Nos. 519 and 521—Two two-story Brick Dwellings.
FIFTH STREET, No. 2313, (North)—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS, $42 and $250.
9 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
14 shares Kittanning Coal Co.
107 shares Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co.
65 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad and Coal Co.
100 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co.
250 shares McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Co.
12 shares Philada. and West Chester Turnpike Co.
2 shares Garrettford Plank Road Co.
1 share Delaware County Turnpike Co.
10 shares Darby Turnpike or Plank Road Co.
100 shares Allegheny Railroad and Coal Co.
109 shares Tarr Farm Oil Co.
200 shares Union Petroleum Co.
355 shares Beaver Valley Oil Co.
$13,000 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan.
$2550 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Convertible Loan.
22 shares Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal, preferred.
$600 Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co. Loan.
$2000 Philada. and Erie Railroad Loan, 6 per cent.
$1006 Sunbury and Erie Railroad Loan, 7 per cent.
$550 Allegheny Railroad and Coal Co. Loan, 8 per cent.
53 shares Girard Life Ins. Annuity and Trust Co.
27 shares Southwark National Bank.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
10 shares American Hot Cast Porcelain Co., full paid.
$5400 Belvidere and Delaware Railroad 3d mortgage.
21 shares Reliance Ins. Co.
5 shares Academy of Music.
6 shares Bank of North America.
20 shares National Bank of the Republic.
20 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.
10,000 shares Walnut Bend and Black Diamond Oil Co.
25 shares Morris Canal Consolidated, common.
75 shares Lehigh Navigation Co.
Lot 372, sec. D, Monument Cemetery. 12 10 3t 3
100 shares Catawissa Railroad Co., common.
100 shares Schuylkill Navigation, common.
8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
340 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co.
70 shares William Butcher Steel Works.
5 shares Philadelphia Exchange Co.
10 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
Catalogues now ready.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday morning,
Dec. 15, at 1' o'clock, one case, comprising an assortment of very choice and superior Japan lilies, hyacinths, tulips, crocus, snow drops, etc., worthy the attenteon for florists and others. From J. A. E. Barnaart, Haarlem, Holland. 12 13 2t

ELEGANT DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY, SUPERIOR WATCHES, MUSICAL BOX, OPERA GLASSES, SHIP CHRONOMETER, ETC.
On Thursday,
Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, a large assortment of diamonds, watches, etc., comprising in part—Pair solitaire diamond earrings, weighing six carats; pair do. do. do., about 4 carats; set elegant cluster diamond earrings and pin; several large and fine single stone diamond rings and pins; fine cluster diamond rings and pins; pearl necklace; a variety of sets earrings and pins; ladies' and gents' rings; scarf pins; 20 opera glasses, etc.
Also, 70 ladies' and gents' very superior watches, by the most celebrated makers.
Also, very fine musical box, six tunes, with drum and bells; superior ship chronometer, made by John Moncas, London; surveyor's theodolite, etc.
The above may be examined on Wednesday, from 10 until 3 o'clock, and on the morning of sale. 12 13 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 10 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 11 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 778 South Tenth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Chickering Piano Forte, Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, China and Glassware, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 778 South Tenth street, by catalogue, the entire handsome walnut household furniture; oiled walnut chamber suits; elegant Chickering piano forte; extension dining table; sideboard; fine Brussels and ingrain carpets; fine China and glassware; cooking utensils; refrigerator, etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 1t

MASON & CO.'S NINTH SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS, Pattern Pieces, Medals, Continental Money, etc.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
At 3½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, 625 lots very valuable Coins. Included will be found:—United States silver dollars of 1834 and 1839; also, 1842, 1851, and 1855; proofs United States cents of 1791, 1799, 1804, and 1857; very rare and fine Carolina Elephant cent, 1694; Chalmers' Annapolis three pence, 1783; United States proof sets of silver; pattern pieces; United States medals; political medals; rare Continental and Colonial paper money; rare relics; minerals, etc.
May be seen on the day of sale. 1t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS; HANDsome Walnut Parlor Suits, covered with fine reps and hair cloth; Fine Large Mirrors; Large and Superior Fire-proof Safes; Elegant Buffet Sideboards; Fine Velvet and Brussels Carpets; Handsome China; Rich Cut Glassware, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, elegant walnut household furniture, etc.
ELEGANT BOOKCASE.
Also, elegant rosewood bookcase, three doors.
VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT.
On Wednesday,
At 12 o'clock M., at the auction rooms, without reserve, the valuable patent right for the United States in an improved Steam Generator.
Model can be seen at the auction rooms. 12 13 2t

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF A. S. ROBINSON'S COLLECTION OF THE FINE ARTS. VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS, ELEGANT DRESDEN ENAMELS, IN HANDSOME FRAMES.
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
December 15, 16, and 17, at 11 o'clock, at Robinson's Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire very large and valuable collections of the fine arts, comprising 400 pictures, and including paintings by such artists as Brochart, of Paris; Bodington, London; Wilson, Glasgow; Hoffer and Schultze, Dusseldorf; Danke, of Munich; Bonfield, Richards, Moran, and others, of America; fine foreign engravings; elegant Dresden enamels; painted photographs, etc. Each picture is framed in an elegant gold gilt or walnut frame. [12 10 6t
The collection will be on free exhibition until sale.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
Dec 17, 18, and 19,
At the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hartwick, Hart Coates, Stonefield, Lotichious, Van Noy, and others equally celebrated.
The Pictures are all mounted in elegant gold-gilt frames.
The collection will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and on the days of sale. 12 8 10t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street.
DWELLING, No. 519 Chippewa street, south of Lombard, west of Twenty-sixth street. [12 7 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
MARBLE STATUARY, FRENCH BRONZES, GROUPS, ETC.
Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by order of G. B. Pandolfini & Co., elegant Carrara marble statuary, French bronze groups and figures, marble and bronze clocks from the best manufacturers of Paris, stone vases, alabaster statuettes, agate vases, Sienna tazzas and card receivers.
The sale will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock. 12 13 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
SCOTCH, IRISH, AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
By order of Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also, 23 pieces fancy dress silks and 8 pieces black do. 12 13 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 6 18 sw

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOX.

The Record of the First Ten Months of His Official Duty—An Apparent Increase of Crime.

The following table shows the number of arrests made during the first ten months of Mayor Fox's reign. It has been prepared for the purpose of giving to the citizens the information that his men have done more work than did the force of 1868. It is compared with the arrests of 1868:—

Offenses.	1868.	1869.
Arson	7	18
Assault and battery	1,867	1,706
Assault with intent to kill	196	145
Assaulting policemen	75	122
Abandonment	3	6
Aiding in escape	11	19
Adultery	13	9
Absconding	127	73
Burglary	63	86
Burglary, attempt to commit	17	28
Bastardy	21	15
Beating wife	36	72
Breach of peace	4,120	3,765
Breach of ordinance	443	409
Bigamy	14	9
Conspiracy	49	9
Cruelty to animals	....	144
Corner lounging	366	949
Carrying concealed weapons	57	79
Counterfeiting	4	10
Disorderly houses	96	111
Desertion	119	47
Embezzlement	7	5
Forgery	10	6
Fornication	18	13
False pretense	66	66
Fraud	12	4
Fugitive from justice	19	12
Gambling	56	28
Intoxication	8,094	10,990
Intoxication and disorderly conduct	10,117	9,178
Indecent exposure	65	125
Insulting females in the street	47	42
Interfering with officers	119	135
Insanity	41	43
Keeping vicious dogs	24	13
Larceny	1,509	1,339
Larceny, suspicion of	316	362
Misdemeanors	894	520
Murder	25	19
Picking pocket	34	22
Passing counterfeit money	38	23
Perjury	5	9
Rape	9	3
Rape, attempt to commit	10	9
Receiving stolen goods	77	21
Robbery	156	109
Riot	71	64
Riot, inciting to	85	55
Selling liquor without license	7	3
Selling lottery policies	15	9
Threatening	158	129
Vagrancy	762	809
Furious driving	....	9
Running over a child	....	2
Selling liquor to minors	....	1
Disobedience to parents	....	1
Suspicion of murder	....	13
Malicious mischief	....	2
Attempted robbery	....	1
Attempted illegal voting	....	1
	30,380	32,083
Totals—1868		30,389
Increase of crime in 1869		1,694

WHAT WE WOULD DO IF WE WERE MAYOR.—We would not have men on our force whose dignity will not allow them to don a uniform.

—We would not allow any members of our force to make associates of the cut-throats and cab-drivers that lounge around Ninth and Chesnut streets.

—We would not keep men on our force who swear away comparatively innocent men, for the sake of effect, and allow their former associates, *thieves of the worst grade*, to go unpunished.

—We would not make distinctions between good, efficient officers and our relations. It looks bad, you know!

—We would not make promises of appointments, apparently sincere, merely for the sake of misleading party supporters.

—We would not continue to labor under the impression that only a certain nationality deserves recognition.

—We would not employ a man as messenger who does not understand the first principles of gentlemanly etiquette.

—We would not court the favor of certain newspaper men, only to have them "go back" on us.

—We would provide a couple of dozen toothbrushes to take the "brogue" off the teeth of some of the force. They might possibly then make intelligible answers.

—We would see that men returning from private parties, but slightly elated, be not dragged into cells for the mere purpose of obtaining the fine for drunkenness.

—We would see that the concert saloon not a mile from the State House be examined into.

—We would not put the "poor fellows" to additional expenses for gloves, etc., when we do not know how soon their term of service may be cut short.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The reorganized Latter Day Saints denounce Brigham, Sr., as a fraud.

—The Methodist Missionary mass meeting to-morrow will consist of a love feast in the afternoon at Green Street Church and evening services at the Union.

—The lot holders of the Nineteenth Ward, opposed to the opening of new streets, meet to-night at the Resolution Hose House.

—The Ingrain Carpet Weavers again assemble for bustle and blather to-night.

—There are eighty photographers in the Fourth Collection district.

—Where are the street contractors?

—Christmas is coming.

—Ladies shopping should beware of pickpockets, as this is their harvest time.

—The "My Uncles" are selling off their ten year stocks of furs.

BETHANY FAIR, of which we have already spoken so fully, is still in progress, and we remind our readers that to-morrow is the last day, and those of our wealthy citizens who have not already visited it will bear in mind the shortness of the time. These hard-working Christian people need help; they are showing their faith by their works. They need money, and are trying to make it in an honest way, so that they may carry on the great work of elevating and Christianizing the rising generation under their influence.

WHISKY.—John Anderson, on last Sunday night a week ago, induced a friend to partake freely of "benzine." The result was stupidity. His friend laid himself down upon the Roxborough turnpike to take a nap. John then stripped him of his coat, pants, boots, hat, and cash, and left him exposed to the raging elements. John was captured on Saturday night, and held in $800 bail by Alderman Thompson to answer at court.

CAPTURED.—Officer Atkinson, of the Thirteenth district, on Saturday night captured an individual named Peter Mangan, who is supposed to be the party that entered and robbed the residence of Joseph Ledger, corner of Grape and Cresson streets, Manayunk. On his person were found a coat, watch, and child's necklace, which were recognized as belonging to Mr. Ledger. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central.

DRUNK.—Peter Dietrick, whilst laboring under the effect of ardent imbibations, laid himself down on the wharf at Poplar street, and soon sought the realms of Morpheus. Whilst in this condition some wharf-rat stripped him of all his clothing except his drawers and shirt. In this plight he was found about 1 o'clock by one of the Harbor police and removed to the station house.

MASONIC ELECTION.—An election for officers of Philo Lodge, No. 444, A. Y. M., resulted in the selection of the following named gentlemen to serve for the ensuing Masonic year:—Mr. A. Snowden, Worshipful Master; General McCandless, Senior Warden; H. B. Lippincott, Junior Warden; Alexander W. Nutt, Secretary; and E. W. Webb, Treasurer.

A WALKING FIRE.—About 11½ o'clock yesterday A. M. a Teuton, whilst walking along Fifth street, below Chesnut, took fire. An officer near by discovered him smoking, and extinguished the flames. The German had been indulging in his pipe, and placing it in his coat pocket, the fabric ignited. The State House bell was not sounded.

I. O. W. B.—John Sinnicks is a member of the Independent Order of Wife Beaters. He resides in Nicetown. Yesterday he attempted to make mince meat of his helpmate. A police officer, hearing her cries for help, went to her assistance, and arrested John. Alderman Good held him in $1000 bail to answer.

COAL OIL EXPLOSION.—About 8 o'clock P. M. on Saturday a coal oil lamp exploded in a house on Diehl street, below Adams, severely injuring one of the male inmates. The room in which the explosion occurred took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—About 7·15 this morning William Harmer, aged eleven years, employed in Shield's bolt works, at Twenty-third street and Pennsylvania avenue, fell through a hatchway and sustained a fracture of one of his hips. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ICE HOUSE FIRE.—About ten o'clock last evening an ice house on the west bank of the Schuylkill, near Columbia bridge, was discovered to be on fire by Policeman Selby, of the Twelfth district. A few buckets of water quenched the flames.

FIFTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

Extensive Counterfeiting of United States Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The *Commercial* says there is considerable excitement in Wall street to-day over the discovery that a large amount of United States bonds have been altered from thousands to ten thousands. The firm implicated is W. E. Gray & Co., No. 44 Broad street.

Gray is said to be a son of the Chaplain of the United States Senate. They bought out an elegant suite of offices, formerly occupied by Stebbins & Co., and the firm consisted of William E. Gray and T. H. Pratt. Gray came originally from Washington, and was at one time cashier for the eminent firm of Marquand & Dimmock.

Pratt's antecedents are unknown. He is the party who purchased the one thousand dollar bonds which they subsequently altered to ten thousand bonds. The capital of said firm is reported to be entirely in Government and State bonds. On Friday night they were reported to have some $15,000 in bank and one hundred $1000 bonds on hand.

They were supposed to be doing a flourishing business, and the money received for these securities they are supposed to have invested largely in stocks of the Quartz Hill Mining Company. Neither Gray nor Pratt has been seen since Saturday, and the Stock Exchange has offered a reward of $5000 for their apprehension.

ICE IN THE DELAWARE.—The crew of one of the Harbor Police boats narrowly escaped wrecking yesterday. On proceeding up the Delaware the boat became jammed in the ice opposite the Kensington Water Works, and, becoming unmanageable, drifted a considerable distance down the river.

SUICIDE.—George Weldner, aged twenty-six years, unmarried, residing at the lager beer saloon southeast corner of Julianna and Callowhill streets, committed suicide about 5½ o'clock this A. M., by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

FOUND DEAD.—William Neeley, residing No. 1207 Edgemont street, last night complained of a bleeding at the nose, and laid down upon a settee for rest. This morning he was found dead thereon. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and of intemperate habits.

THE POLICE ASSESSMENT.—Four of the Sixth district police officers have been discharged on account of their refusal to pay the $30 assessment.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm} No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

GIFTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

ELEGANT TRIFLES,

IN

Bronze, Gilt, Wood, Leather, etc.

Inkstands, Writing Desks,
Pocket Books, Card Cases,
Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.
Boxes of FineStationery,
WITH
INITIAL, MONOGRAM, ANIMALS, COMIC, ETC.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
11 29 mwflmrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENTS.

A handsome assortment of NICKNACKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WRITING DESKS,
From $1·50 to $25·00.
BRONZE INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS,
GOLD PENS, KNIVES, WORK BOXES,
CIGAR, CARD, AND DRESSING CASES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, PARLOR CROQUET,
PLAYING CARDS, GAMES,
VIENNA AND SCOTCH GOODS,
In great variety.
Boxes of Fine Stationery, stamped with initial, birds flowers, etc.

J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm} PHILADELPHIA.

BRONZES!

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE

WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING

Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,

SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

EMILE HERBERT, MOIGNIEZ,
A. CARIER, PAUTROT,
J. GREGOIRE, E. DELABRIERRE,
E. CARLIER, COUSTOU,
HUZEL, E. CANA,
PEIFFER, PILET,
P. J. MENE, DUCHOISELLE,
DUMAIGE, BOURET,
BULIO.

Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.

Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,

IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE, FLORENTINE, ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZES,

ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf

Holiday Present.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Eulogies upon Mr. Peabody—Speech of Victor Hugo—The French Budget for 1870—Cable Advices from South America—Great Triumph of the Allies Over the Paraguayans.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 13—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛, and for account, 92¼. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 84¾. American stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—1·30 P. M.—The sales of cotton will not exceed 12,000 bales.

Pork quiet.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 13.—Arrived, steamer Union, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from New York.

Eulogies on George Peabody.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc have written hither warm eulogies on the late George Peabody.

Rejoicing Over the Spanish Gunboat Release.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—There is great rejoicing here over the news just received by the cable from New York, of the unconditional release of the Spanish gunboats now being constructed there.

The French Finances.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The annual report of Magne, Minister of Finance, has just been published. He says the deficits in the budgets of 1868, 1869, and 1870 will be met with a surplus, and his budget for 1871 will suffice, without counting on any increase in the revenue, and that altogether the condition of the national finances is satisfactory.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan War—Victory of the Allies.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings advices to November 22. The war news is very important. The Allied army, under Prince D'Eu, had moved upon and captured another Paraguayan line—killing, wounding, and capturing nearly 400 of the Paraguayans, and taking a large amount of war material.

Over 900 families were restored to their liberties and homes by this action. At the last accounts the allies were marching on Igantuary, the last outpost of Lopez.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Texas Election Returns.

A private despatch received here from Galveston, Texas, says the returns come in slowly; eighty counties give Davis 5500 majority. There are forty-six counties yet to hear from. The betting here is that Davis will have from two to five thousand majority. We are sure of three Congressmen. General Clarke is elected by 7000 majority.

The New York Gold Frauds.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

In the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Schenck, the investigation of the New York gold frauds was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported Mr. Morton's bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, with amendments. The bill, as amended, provides for convening the old Legislature on a certain day to be named by the Governor. Its organization shall be effected by summoning all persons elected to the General Assembly of the State as appears by the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 25, 1868, and excluding all persons ineligible under the fourteenth amendment.

No person shall be refused a seat in the Legislature on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude. The President is authorized to employ, on application of the Governor, the military and naval forces of the United States to enforce the provisions of this act. Finally, it is provided that the Legislature of Georgia shall be regarded as provisional only until the further action of Congress.

After the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions, among them one by Mr. Carpenter declaring that the Spanish gunboats should not be allowed to leave this country, Mr. Drake took the floor and read a long argument in support of his bill, denying jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases involving the constitutionality of acts of Congress.

House.

Continued from Third Edition.

By Mr. Winans—To amend the several acts relating to the franking privilege.

By Mr. Beck—Granting pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812.

By Mr. Butler (Tenn.)—To provide for the payment of the loyal citizens of Tennessee for Quartermaster's stores taken by the Federal troops.

By Mr. Arnell—To facilitate the settlement of the public lands by freedmen.

By Mr. Prosser—To amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in their civil rights, and for the means of their vindication.

By Mr. Orth—In relation to the swamp lands in Indiana.

By Mr. McNeely—To establish a uniform system of naturalization.

By Mr. Cook—To authorize the building of a railroad from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Ottawa, Illinois.

By Mr. Benjamin—To define, etc., the duties of pension agents and to prescribe the manner of paying pensions.

By Mr. Asper—To repeal the act for taking the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States.

By Mr. Conger—Making an appropriation for building a Custom House and Post Office at Port Huron, Michigan.

By Mr. Smith (Iowa), to amend the act of May 12, 1864, granting railroad lands to Iowa, and to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from O'Brien county, Iowa, to the Missouri river.

By Mr. Washburn (Wis.), to divide the district of Wisconsin into two judicial districts.

By Mr. Sargent, to amend the act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners on the public lands, so as to authorize the sale of placer mining claims upon the principle of existing laws for the sale of quartz claims.

By Mr. Johnson, for the relief of persons taking timber from the public lands.

FROM NEW YORK.

Drowned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Herman Rausch, a physician of this city, was drowned yesterday.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold; middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull and 5@10c. lower; State, $4·50@6·10; Western, $4·40@6·20; Southern dull and drooping; sales at $5·45@10. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; No. 2 spring, $1·22; choice white State, $1·64. Corn firmer and a shade easier; Western mixed, $1·09@1·10 for unsound and $1·11@1·12 for sound. Oats quiet; Western, 63c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32·25; old mess, $33; prime, $23·50@24. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 19@19¼c. Whisky nominal at $1·03.

FROM THE WEST.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 13.—The Commissioner of Railroads of Ohio received to-day the report of the complete doings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, for the year ending June 30, 1869. The earnings were $5,970,367; operating expenses, $3,459,298; balance, $1,638,068.

The Kentucky Senatorial Election.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—The election for United States Senator takes place at Frankfort to-morrow. It is reported that Mr. McCreery, the present incumbent, will surely be returned on the first ballot.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Boston Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The returns from the municipal election up to noon assure the re-election of Shurtleff by a heavy plurality.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Elmira R 7s..	89	200 sh Reading...ls.	50¼
$5000 Phila & E 7s.ls.	85½	200 do.........	50¼
$500 Leh Gold l....	95½	100 do.........	50¼
$5000 Leh R loan....	86½	100 do.........	50¼
$3600 Pa 6s, 3 se....	108	500 do.........	50¼
$5000 C & A 6s.'75.ls.	90	100 do.....b30.	50⅜
$400 City 6s, New. c&p.	99	300 do.........	50¼
5 sh Lit Sch R....	43	20 sh Leh Val.....	53⅜
15 do.........	43	3 do.........	53⅜
		300 St Nich Cl.....	3 1-16

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila

PUBLIC SALE.

Card to the Public.

T. A. McCLELLAND, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, announces that he will sell on THURSDAY next, at Public Sale, commencing at 10·30 o'clock, a large assortment of superior Cabinet Furniture, which has been manufactured by our best houses for their retail sales, and which will be sold without reserve to pay advances. 12 11 3trp

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TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT
AND
INSURANCE COMPANY.

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This Institution will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY, December 27, when the Company will be in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for the SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and other portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates similar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and *intelligence* will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT—the means for which, as adopted by the Company, are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.

All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Money received on deposit at interest, subject to withdrawal at the pleasure of depositors.

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